THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 119 R **ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

No Normandie Sabotage; Russians Gain at Bryansk; New Warning on Fuel Oil

The World's Day—April 15, 1942

Washington: Normandie Fire 'Carelessness'

Carelessness and lack of proper supervision were listed by a House naval affairs subcommittee as the causes of the fire which seriously damaged the liner Normandie in New York City. The committee found no evidence indicating sabotage. [Page 3.]

Ninety-five allegedly pro-enemy publications will be investigated by the special grand jury now probing into Axis propaganda and Axis agents in the United States, Attorney General Biddle announced. [Page 1.]

Charges of deliberate slowdowns by workers in eight war plants were made public by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D), of Virginia, and denied by labor spokesmen. [Page 8.]

Legislation to form a voluntary women's auxiliary reserve in the Navy in order that men may be relieved for seagoing duty was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee.

The Division of Physical Fitness, formerly part of the Office of Civilian Defense, was abolished by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. Many members of the division's staff were dismissed effective May 1, and their activities absorbed by Mr. McNutt's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

The War: Russians Pound Nazis' Second Line

Russia: Russians claimed to have smashed through first line of Nazi defenses guarding Bryansk and to be besieging second line. [Page 7.]

In the air: RAF bombers bombed Germany in daylight, following night attacks on the industrial Ruhr which left large fires. The British admitted loss of 11 planes. [Page 9.]

Atlantic: Two more United States merchant vessels have been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast, survivors being landed at an East Coast port, the Navy announced. One was described as a medium sized ship and the other a small vessel.

Africa: Heavy air action over Libya was reported by the Italian High Command, which acknowledged "greatly superior British flight forces."

Philippines: American bombers made a smashing attack on Japanese bases around Manila Bay, Cebu and Davao, destroying hangars, warehouses, and other land installations and damaging several transports, General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

Burma: British forces continued to retreat toward the oilfields which are the immediate Japanese goal.

New England: New East Coast Fuel Oil Cuts?

Warning of possible new cuts in fuel oil supply on the East Coast came from Washington today and householders were advised to change to coal heating where practicable. [Page 2.]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, arriving in Boston for tonight's dinner of the International Student Service, repeated her pleas for women to register for war work. [Page 2.]

First streetcar rails in Boston to be removed for use as scrap steel were taken up. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Gregory Carhart, Massachusetts recluse, who has been arrested and charged with violating the draft law, was held in $25,000 bail in Boston. [Page 5.]

"Obstacle race" for 26th Division at Camp Edwards provides tough training, calls for skill. [Page 5.]

Republicans captured control of the City Government in New Britain, Conn., after a four-year Democratic regime. [Page 5.]

National: $140,000 Fines in Antitrust Case

The Aluminum Company of America, the Magnesium Development Company, three other corporations, and six individuals were fined a total of $140,000 in Federal Court in New York after pleading nolo contendere to Sherman antitrust indictments. [Financial Page.]

In a series of raids in New York's Dutchess County, the F. B. I. took seven enemy aliens—three Germans and four Italians—into custody. Cameras, firearms, and radios were seized.

In Europe: Marshall, A. E. F. Generals Confer

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, conferred with United States generals in Britain, while Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, received the new Turkish Ambassador to Britain, Husein Rauf Orbay. General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins lunched with King George in Buckingham Palace.

The Swedish liner Drottingholm was scheduled to leave Göteborg, Sweden, with 164 non-official Americans who left Stockholm by special train yesterday, en route to the United States in exchange for Axis diplomats who will be taken to Lisbon by return trip.

American diplomats and newspapermen in Italy are to depart for the United States April 30, it was reportedly announced in Rome.

Sir Stafford Cripps, en route to London from India, arrived in Cairo.

A United States consulate was opened at Tabriz, important Iranian city just south of the Soviet frontier.

Americas: Defense Conference in Montevideo

Delegates from seven American republics conferred in Montevideo, Uruguay, on political defense of the Americas in accordance with provisions of the Rio de Janeiro conference. They represented Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada was en route from Ottawa to Washington, where he will attend a meeting of the Pacific War Council and be the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House.

An acute gasoline shortage in Havana stalled many taxicabs and private automobiles.

Twenty-five thousand shipyard workers in British Columbia accepted a proposed work schedule by Canada's Labor Minister, Humphrey Mitchell, for continuous production of 10,000-ton freighters.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Hub Firemen 765 to 485 For A.F. of L. Union

Joining of International Firefighters involved—No strikes and no 'closed shop.'

Boston firemen voted 765 to 485 today in favor of joining the International Firefighters' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced by Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope.

Chief Pope had previously said that if the firemen voted in favor of membership in this union, they would be permitted to take that step.

The organization has a "no-strike" clause in its contracts with municipalities. The "closed shop" and sympathy strikes with other labor unions are also prohibited, it is stated. Firemen's unions look after firemen's interests in regard to legislation, and arrange for interchange of ideas among member departments.

Cambridge firemen have been members of the union since 1918. Other Massachusetts departments in the International Firefighters' Union are those of Brockton, Taunton, Northampton, Lawrence, Springfield, and Holyoke.

About 1,300 members of the Boston fire department participated in the voting at 53 fire stations and at departmental headquarters.

It was pointed out by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, in an order permitting the balloting, that a vote for a union would be merely an expression of opinion, and that members of the fire department later would have to sign an application for membership in the union, if a branch of the union is to be set up here.

The balloting also was authorized by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

MacArthur Bombers Raid Philippines; U. S. Halts French African Cargoes; Vichy Seen 'Invaded From the Top'

American planes blast Japanese bases on islands in 4,000-mile round-trip flight.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United States air forces have made a heavy attack on Japanese bases in the Philippines, according to General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia. The full meaning of this first long-range air help to defenders of the islands is not yet clear. Since the attacks were made on Manila Bay, Nichols Field, Cebu, Davao and Batangas, the distance traversed by the raiders was at least a round-trip of 4,000 miles which some of the raiders could not make without refueling. Refueling apparently took place, therefore, somewhere in the Philippines.

The expedition seems to show that the long series of heavy raids from Australia on the arc of Japanese bases from Timor via New Guinea and New Britain to the Solomons virtually has cleaned up the Japanese Air Force in that area, leaving the Allies complete command of the air and an unhindered communication with the Philippines. Whether these operations will enable the Allies to obtain bases nearer to the over-extended Japanese supply lines to the Bay of Bengal so as to threaten the

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Wide World

Australian Arms Pass Test

Upper: Australian-made 3.7-inch antiaircraft guns already have demonstrated their high quality. These modern weapons are moving rapidly down production lines. Photo shows gun that has returned from proof range for final inspection. Lower: Trench mortar bombs are among the many war commodities Australia is producing in vast quantities for Empire needs. Fred Dawdon is shown machining a bomb casting on an Australian-made lathe.

What Is MacArthur's Status? Reports of Curbs Still Persist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15 — Charges of divided authority in the Southwest Pacific military command, said to be handicapping preparations against the Japanese, are being denied vigorously by the United States and Australian Governments but continue to seep out from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

Speaking for Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin today emphasized his country's decision to regard General MacArthur as the supreme commander in that area, while President Roosevelt repeated for the third time his formula that General MacArthur is in command of all United Nations' land, sea, and air forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Nevertheless, the official spokesman for the United States Army in Australia, in a dispatch that certainly must have passed through both military and civilian censorship, declared unreservedly that General MacArthur had not yet received certain necessary decisions and instructions from Washington and was unable to form his united command. The spokesman said that General MacArthur was in command of only American forces in the Southwestern Pacific area.

Reports of Confusion

Meanwhile, persons here are beginning to ask if the same confusion over authority may not have been partially responsible for the destruction wrought by Japanese planes in the Dec. 8 attack upon the Philippines. They are asking if:

1. The American Command in the Philippines was not as negligent as that in Hawaii in not foreseeing and forestalling a surprise Japanese attack.

2. It is not surprising that the Asiatic Fleet under Admiral Thomas C. Hart had sufficient warning of trouble to get out of Manila Bay before the blow struck, whereas almost all of the Army's Philippine-based warplanes were caught and destroyed on the ground.

Although the full facts on what happened in the Philippines have not been released here, there is some evidence that there was less excuse for the Japanese success in that sector than at Hawaii. The recent story in The Christian Science Monitor by Walter Robb, in which it was disclosed that American warplanes were caught fueling despite the fact that American officers from General MacArthur on down already knew about the Pearl Harbor attack, substantiates this view.

While the divided or undefined authority of peacetime may have been responsible for what happened in the Philippines, persons here believe there is no excuse for anything less than absolute clarity as to present command in the Southwest Pacific.

Nevertheless, there are recurring reports from Australia that General MacArthur so far has found it impossible to organize his general staff since he has not yet received final and detailed instructions.

If this is so, it runs counter to what the American people have been led to believe, namely that General MacArthur was sent to Australia with complete and final power and that he was told to "write his own ticket" so far as defense of that part of the world was concerned.

At his press conference April 14, the President repeated his former statement that General MacArthur had full authority over United Nations forces, although he would not say, for reasons of military secrecy, whether the General's command included New Zealand and such islands as New Caledonia and the Fijis.

Reports from Australia, however, are not as optimistic or as categorical as those from the White House. In fact, there is reason to believe that persons charged with defense in the Southwest Pacific are becoming definitely restless because of an alleged confusion over the military situation there.

It is not clear just what instructions the General awaits nor has the War Department clarified the situation. It is not known if the confusion results from Army-Navy disagreement or if the trouble lies with the governments of the United Nations.

Australian Pledge

In view of the great and daily threat of a Japanese invasion attempt against Australia, it is scarcely comprehensible to observers here that there still could be divided council on how to run the war in the Southwest Pacific or on the exact amount of authority which General MacArthur is to have over all human and material resources necessary for victory.

It is recalled that General Mac-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Australia Builds Industry From Scratch to Win War

CANBERRA, Australia, April 15 (AP)—Norman J. O. Makin, Australian Munitions Minister, announced that 13 munitions factories had been established or were being erected in three states in Australia as part of a huge munitions decentralization scheme.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 12. Delayed—There are still vast sheep and cattle ranges in Australia, but anyone who thinks of this continent on the world's far side in such terms is sadly behind the times.

Spurred by war, Australia's infant satellite industry of prewar years has burst its swaddling clothes and is booming ahead on its own sturdy feet, making a mighty contribution to the arsenals of democracy.

During the last war, Australia employed only 3,000 men in the production of armaments. Today, it employs nearly 300,000 and is growing daily. A nation which, before the war, was primarily an assembly point for finished parts produced elsewhere, today manufactures airplanes, guns, warships, machine guns, optical equipment, shells and scores of other weapons of war, complete from the moment the ore leaves the ground to the finished product.

Probably never has any nation won its industrial independence so rapidly.

Before this war began, only two firms here could produce machine tools. Today 140 make them. Until a year ago, all cutting tools used in manufacturing were imported. Then, as has happened in scores of other instances, supplies were shut off by emergency production schedules in Britain and America, and Australia began producing its own tungsten carbide, high-speed steels and tool steels.

Almost weekly it learns through necessity new industrial arts. In every field what was considered impossible has now been accomplished. The foundation has been firmly laid through war demands for a new industrial empire of primary importance.

You won't find Pittsburgh here because everything is on a smaller

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Ford Has Rubberless (Almost) Tire

DETROIT, April 15 (AP) — The Ford Motor Company, it was learned today, has developed an automobile tire using only a fraction of the amount of rubber needed for the conventional tire.

Ford engineers who have been experimenting with the new tire since the rubber shortage forced rationing of all stocks of standard tires, have developed a process for processing the fabric and using not more than one-sixteenth the amount of rubber heretofore used in tire manufacturing.

Company officials are withholding formal announcement of the new development pending further tests, although trials under operating conditions are said to have shown the tire to be capable of withstanding great wear.

The Ford Company has been making a large part of its own tires in a division that is part of the great River Rouge factory. Before the restriction upon tire production for civilian uses it was said to have a capacity of more than 8,000 units a day.

London regards rise of Laval as putting end to any semblance of French freedom.

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who, for a number of years, was the head of the Monitor's Paris bureau.

LONDON, April 15—The return of Laval means that Unoccupied France has been invaded "from the top."

Marshal Philippe Pétain has capitulated, and Hitler can now count on the active collaboration of Vichy which he required before beginning his spring offensive.

Laval's new position as "head of the Government with special powers" is interpreted here as indicating that only the thinnest pretense of French independence will now be maintained, and that in practice the Nazis will now control Unoccupied France almost as completely as they already dominate Occupied France.

Tighter Grip in Africa

Already there are reports that the Germans will at once take full charge of all French ports, French naval bases, and railway junctions. The German grip on French North Africa is also being made more direct and intensive.

The term "Bulgarization of France" has been used here to describe what is now happening to Vichy under M. Laval. There are rumors that Vichy at Hitler's behest is to undertake partial remobilization of man power in both Occupied and Unoccupied France, for the purpose of reinforcing French defenses against possible British or American landings, as well as of supplying man power for the production of war materials for German use.

German Ultimatum

The cause of Marshal Pétain's capitulation is understood to be a German ultimatum threatening Vichy with outright occupation of the rest of France.

Along with this menace of invasion Hitler is understood to have held over Marshal Pétain the threat of requisitioning still more food from both Occupied and Unoccupied France, thus bringing the French people to the verge of starvation.

The results Hitler hopes to achieve undoubtedly include:

1. Access to more French man power, both directly in the form of workers transferred to the Reich, and, indirectly, in the form of increased output of French factories and navy yards used to produce munitions and war supplies for Germany.

2. Greater assurances of a tranquil France at his back when he launches his spring offensive in the East.

3. The use—or increased use—of French Mediterranean and North African ports to reinforce and supply Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops in Libya.

The Fleet and Islands

These are immediate objectives. It is also virtually certain that Hitler regards Laval's return to power as a big step toward attaining more sinister aims, such as control or outright possession of the French fleet.

The question of Madagascar and other important French bases in Africa, such as Dakar and Casablanca, are also raised anew in more dangerous form by Laval's presence at the head of the Vichy Government.

The general conviction here is that Laval is perhaps the French-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Washington not assured by pledge of Laval of fairness—French Islands at stake.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—The United States Government has stopped the shipment of food to French North Africa as an indication of its displeasure at the latest developments in Vichy as it began the study of a number of important and far-reaching questions regarding FGrance, the French people, and French colonial possessions.

In announcing that two food-laden ships would not sail from the United States for their previously-announced North African destination, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles intimated that the new French Premier Pierre Laval had gone to German-bossed Paris for instructions on his new cabinet.

Asked whether M. Laval's visit to Paris meant that he was consulting Germans of Frechmen as to the composition of his regime, Secretary Welles said that he would leave the conclusion to the good sense of the newspaper reporters.

Although the White House and State Department are maintaining complete silence over future American moves in regard to France, it is recognized here that with M. Laval in power it will be virtually impossible to continue Franco-American relations on the former basis.

M. Laval's reported pledge that he would maintain a middle-of-the-road between the United States and Germany is regarded here as next to worthless since he is openly and vociferously pro-German and is apparently the dictated choice of Berlin.

Three Major Problems

Among the problems confronting the United States in regard to France are:

1. The fate of such French possessions as Dakar, Martinique, French Guiana and Madagascar—all of them strategically vital to this country.

2. The future diplomatic relationship between the United States and Vichy and between this country and the Free French organization of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

3. The means for continuing to show the French people, regarded here as overwhelmingly pro-Allied and anti-Axis, that the United States and the rest of the United Nations are determined to restore French independence and democracy.

Reviewed by Roosevelt

In his historic fireside chat of May 27, 1941, in which he proclaimed an unlimited national emergency, President Roosevelt declared that "control of occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic (including the Port of Dakar in French West Africa) would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America, and of the island possessions of the United States, and of the ultimate safety of the continental United States itself."

On other occasions America officials have made it clear that this Government would not hesi-

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Pro-German shift at Vichy adds to peril of India: Page 7.

Ban on Coughlin Paper Pushes War on All Subversive Papers

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Beginning with the immediate denial of the mails to Social Justice because of allegedly seditious utterances, Francis Biddle, Attorney General, announced today that the entire string of 95 pro-Fascist, pro-enemy, let's-give-up-the-war subversive publications face extinction.

It is evident that the Justice Department's peremptory crack-down on the weekly magazine founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and regarded by many as the most pernicious and dangerous of the appeasement-at-any-cost newssheets, is in store for the others.

Mr. Biddle's latest action is to instruct his special prosecutors to place the whole batch of them in the hands of the Special Grand Jury now investigating Axis propaganda and Axis agents in the United States.

This jury has already broken up two Nazi propaganda organizations and sent a German agent to prison. It will be glad to go to work on the adjuncts to the Axis "fifth column," those publications which are preaching its doctrine and urging its practices in America.

The Attorney General, following a conference with William P. Maloney and John T. M. Reddan, and Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General and Chief of the Criminal Division, disclosed that every one of the defeatist publications which have provoked suspicion—and they have provoked plenty of suspicion not the least being that they may well be both enemy-inspired and enemy-controlled—will be submitted to grand jury investigation within the next few days and that prosecution will be begun wherever the evidence justifies.

Mr. Biddle decided that the evidence was overwhelming in the case of Social Justice which the Rev. Mr. Coughlin apparently no longer personally edits nor personally owns but which appears to express as fully as ever the views he has long advocated.

The action of Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, was taken at

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

East Coast Householders Warned to Change Back From Oil to Coal for Heating

Additional Cuts Forecast In All Petroleum Products

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—A warning that new cuts in consumption of petroleum products might be ordered in the East Coast and Oregon and Washington was issued by the Office of Price Administration today.

Householders in those areas were warned to change back from oil to coal heating by re-installing coal-burning grates in furnaces or boilers which have been converted to oil.

"Indications are that as the war continues there may be the need for additional steps to curtail the consumption of petroleum products in the Pacific Northwestern and the Atlantic Coast states," said Dan A. West, director of OPA's consumers division. Coal for next winter should be ordered now, he added.

The transfer of a number of oil tankers to war duties and ship sinkings by enemy submarines occasioned the warning.

The critical shortage of shipping also brought an announcement from Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, that steps were being taken to move coal by solid trains from producing areas to East Coast points, instead of by coastal water haul.

"Much of the coal that formerly moved by rail to tidewater for transshipment by collier must now move the entire distance to Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia and New England points by rail," Mr. Eastman said.

The transportation director added that railroads would be instructed to carry coal in solid trains from points of origin to destinations to eliminate terminal delays and to obtain fast movement with the minimum amount of railroad equipment.

Mr. Eastman said Samuel S. Bruce of Pittsburgh, formerly with the Koppers Company, had been appointed Assistant Director of the Railway Transport Division of the Office of Defense Transportation in charge of coal movement.

By a Staff Photographer

Sale at Historic Loammi Baldwin Mansion

1. The Loammi Baldwin house, the original portions of which are said to date from 1661. It was enlarged and remodeled by Loammi Baldwin, Revolutionary War hero, about 1800. 2. Having a second glance at some of the array of glassware and other pieces included in yesterday's liquidation of a collector's antiques. 3. The Georgian doorway and palladian window, noteworthy for their grace. 4. F. B. Hubley, auctioneer, asks for bids on this Chippendale chair.

Locomotives New Haven's Vital Need

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15 (AP)—President Howard S. Palmer asserted today that unless the New Haven Railroad received delivery of locomotives now on order there was a "possibility" of freight embargoes "or the rationing of transportation during the latter part of this year or early next year."

In a report to stockholders at the annual meeting here, Mr. Palmer said the railroad had ordered several months ago equipment costing $7,650,000, including 12 diesel electric freight locomotives, ten electric freight locomotives and 20 diesel switching engines.

If the War Production Board permitted delivery of the equipment, he said, the railroad expected to be able to handle all the increased freight traffic now anticipated.

"But," he added, "I fear we may not be able to do so unless the locomotives we have ordered are delivered to us as scheduled."

Mr. Palmer, who asserted that the railroad was helping to win the war "by producting some of the best operating records in the company's history," reported that freight revenues for the first quarter were 34 per cent ahead of last year and that since the first of March "gross ton miles" have consistently exceeded the peak week of October, 1929.

"What the future will bring," he added, "no one can tell, but it is freely predicted that our freight traffic load will be much heavier beginning this fall and extending over into 1943."

The 1941 upward trend of gross revenues, operating expenses and taxes was still continuing, Mr. Palmer said.

After allowing for increased costs and taxes, he said, the New Haven now anticipates a net income of $1,880,000 for the first quarter of 1942, $1,425,000 better than a year ago.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Women To Register for War Work

"Women should be willing to register for war work so the Government will know what they are equipped to do," said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, when interviewed this afternoon at Hoter Statler, Boston.

"This," she pointed uot, "does not mean conscription, and many persons seem to have objected to it because of some confusion."

She recalled that Prime Minister Winston Churchill told her he would not agree to conscript English women to kill, authough they are conscripted for factor service in Great Britain.

He said they might volunteer for all kinds of service, but killing was something he thought women should not be forced to do.

Mrs. Roosevelt will speak at a dinner tonight given by the United States Branch of the International Students Service at the Hotel Vendome.

Knitting a khaki sweater while she chatted with the press, Mrs. Roosevelt corrected a report in this morning's papers that she had founded this service. Actually, she said, it started in Vienna some years ago to help needy students, and she became a member about two years ago, serving on the Executive Committee of the American Branch.

There probably will be a conference of the organization during the summer at her summer home at Campobello Island.

Dr. William Allan Neilson, President-Emeritus of Smith College, will be Chairman of tonight's dinner Mrs. William Herman of Boston is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

Firemen Advised To Tune In Hawaii

Auxiliary firemen in the Massachusets civilian defense organization were advised today by the State Committee on Public Safety to tune in their radios to Hawaii tomorrow night and hear an international radiocast to be made by Chief W. W. Blaisdell of the Honolulu Fire Department.

Percy C. Charnock, State Fire Co-ordinator who issued the advise, pointed out that it would be "an excellent opportunity for the volunteer fire auxiliaries of this State to get first-hand information as to what happens under enemy bombardment."

Chief Blaisdell will radiocast at 5:15 p. m., Eastern war time. Auxiliary firemen in other states have been advised to listen in by officials of the National Fire Protection Association.

Teamsters Group Given a Hearing

Hearing on the application of an independent local union in the warehouses of the Jordan Marsh Company to be certified as sole bargaining agency was held today by the Labor Relations Commission of Massachusetts.

Yesterday afternoon Local 25 of the teamster's Union of the American Federation of Labor temporarily withdrew its charge that the independent organization, the Warehouse Association, was company dominated.

The Commission may or may not order an employee election, at which the question of a bargaining agency might be settled.

Forgeries In Workmen's Petition Names?

Testimony before the State Ballot Law Commission, hearing a protest against the initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation, was confined again today to the question of the validity of the signatures appearing on the petition.

Resuming the stand this morning, Albert D. Osborne, handwriting expert from New York, who figured prominently in the Lindberg-Hauptmann kidnapping case, told the Commission that 17 names had been forged on a sheet.

Mr. Osborne is a witness for the four insurance companies protesting the petition.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which sponsored the petition, agreed that the names were written by the same hand.

The New York handwriting expert also declared that on another sheet four names appeared which were written in the same hand.

Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, Boston handwriting expert employed by the insurance companies, testified later along the same line.

Bushnell to Confer With District Men

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell announced today another conference in a series with District Attorneys in the Commonwealth to be held Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

Among matters to be discussed at the conference will be prosecutions which have already been undertaken by district attorneys for violation of blackout rules and regulations and other executive orders, Mr. Bushnell said. Cases of larceny of rationed commodities will also be discussed the Attorney General added.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light showers this afternoon ending by early this evening. Mild this afternoon and tonight. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts: Light showers this afternoon and tonight ending early this evening. Continued mild this afternoon and tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Little change in temperature this afternoon and tonight. Light rains.

Vermont: Light rain. Little change in temperature this afternoon and tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued mild this afternoon and tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Portland until sunset tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:24 p. m.; height 10.1 feet. Thursday, 12:50 a. m.; height 9.6 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:54 p. m.

We Scan Our Events and Pick Woburn Auction

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the rain, the snow, and what-not you have to take your spring in New England when and where you can find it. But if you find it, it's good. Yesterday it was good. You could go over to Fenway Park and see Ted Williams, or you could go out Woburn way to the Loammi Baldwin place (circa 1661) and the auction.

It was a mite windy, so we went to the auction. You can sit in a tent at the auction. Besides, this was an auction with the flavor of early American history, and early American fighting men. Somehow, it didn't seem quite so trifling to take a half day off to explore the personal habitats of an early American fighting man as it might to observe the, no doubt, creditable batting of one not, shall we say, so notable yet as a fighting man.

Anyway, we went to the auction, and it was fine. The house, Georgian in style and somewhat after the Portsmouth mode, was originally built, they say, in 1661, although considerably altered, and doubtless given the Georgian trimmings, around 1800. This altering and trimming was done by a gentleman named Loammi Baldwin, who has quite a record.

It hasn't much to do with the auction, but no doubt you will want to hear about Loammi. He was apprenticed as a cabinet-maker, but was a boyhood chum of Benjamin Thompson, that legendary figure who moves through the American Revolution like a wraith, emerges in London as a secretary to a Cabinet Minister, and finally pops up in Bavaria as the great Count Rumford.

Walked to Harvard

Thompson was, to say the least, ambitious, and some of it settled on Loammi. The two boys would walk all the way from their neighboring houses in Woburn to Harvard where they would hear Prof. John Winthrop lecture on mathematics.

They grew up. Loammi went on to become a civil engineer, Benjamin went to Concord, N. H. (then Rumford), to become a teacher. When the 19th of April, 1775, rolled around their paths parted. Benjamin went to Boston to enter the British service, Loammi was a Major in the 38th "Foot" at Concord and Lexington. Later he was a Lieutenant Colonel with Washington in New York and New Jersey.

Perhaps his greatest feat was his engineering of the Middlesex Canal, but a mere incident that occurred during his survey for the canal is the thing that has made his name remembered. He came across a young, small apple, considerably damaged, he later said, by woodpeckers, but the fruit was so remarkably fine that he returned later and took some scions for grafting on his own trees in the rear of this house. The fruit was tasty, uniform in size and color and packed well. They named it the Baldwin apple. It is still one of the standard winter apples of eastern America.

He had a son, another Loammi, who was also an engineer. He built Fort Strong and one of the dry docks in the Navy Yard. He laid out Beacon Street along the top of Mill Dam as it pushed beyond Charles Street toward Kenmore Square. He designed Bunker Hill Monument.

Well, this was the Baldwin family and this was their ancestral mansion. However, this was not their family possessions on sale. There were antiques in plenty, but they had been gathered together in relatively recent years. It was a matter of a collector liquidating because, like old Loammi, the family is going off to the wars.

So much for the sentiment and the history. You need a little of both for the mood of an auction.

Bidding Slow, Prices High

F. B. Hubley was the auctioneer, the buyers were mostly the "beach wagon crowd." The bidding was slow, but the prices fairly high. "What is your pleasure on this Toby jug?" asks the auctioneer. "It's very nice, really. What am I bid?"

It goes for $5. There is an album of photographs of famous people, mostly literary figures of New England's Indian summer. The auctioneer remarks that it was put together by a Harvard professor who knew many of the people. The explanation raises the bid from $1 to $3, where it sticks.

There are walnut lowboys and maple highboys, and a satinwood Sheraton card table that catches everybody's eye. There is a marine by J. A. Grant that brings $12.50. There are three pieces of Staffordshire that the auctioneer says came from the Baldwin house. They bring $3. A Paisley shawl brings $8, a Willard clock brings $52.50.

The auctioneer pleads for faster bidding, but he is foiled by the hot dog man, whose wares enjoy a sale as brisk as the wind. It's hard to munch frankfurters and bid at the same time.

The breeze flaps the canvas about, a few women go over the tables of china for a second time, the auctioneer chants on, the old house that has seen some history made and will probably see some more stands with a certain and partly unpainted forlornness, and the bronze statue of Loammi across the road gazes down with a broad benignancy.

"And what, ladies and gentlemen, is your pleasure on this mahogany Chippendale claw-and-ball-foot chair, attributed to John Townsend? And what is your pleasure on this rare William and Mary lowboy, or this pair of Sandwich satin glass vases, or these five-thumb-backside chairs? Come, ladies and gentlemen, this is not Woolworth's!"

Auctions have their moments.

Recesses Mar Haverhill Beano Hearing

Recess after recess marked the hearing before Judge Daniel T. O'Connell of the Suffolk Superior Court today in the so-called Haverhill, Mass., beano case.

Mayor Albert W. Glynn of Haverhill took the witness stand immediately after the noon recess. Four petitions by two fraternal organizations had been filed against him to compel the issuance of beano licenses.

The Mayor in turn had filed two petitions, one against the City Council which authorized the issuance of licenses despite a ban by him on Feb. 1, and the other against the Clerk to prevent him from issuing licenses.

Before any testimony could be given by the Mayor on the six petitions, Judge O'Connell called another recess with the request that counsel for the Mayor and the fraternal bodies seeking the licenses get together in agreement on certain points in the case.

Mayor Glynn had placed a ban on the game in Haverhill, effective Feb. 1. However, the City Council, contending that it alone had this power voted beano licenses to the Haverhill Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles, and division 14, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Prior to the opening of the case this morning before Judge O'Connell, Mayor Glynn disclosed figures showing that during a seven months' period prior to his placing the ban on beano a total of $65,492 had been taken in by beano games run by the Elks, Hibernians, and Eagles of Haverhill.

This total, he said, would figure at the rate of about $112,272 for one year, which, he feels, is too much money to be spent on such games in a city where the population is only 46,000.

Christian Science 'Chapel of the Air' Program April 19

The first Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Chapel of the Air" series will originate at Station WOR, New York, and will be heard over an extensive hook-up, on Sunday morning, April 19, 1942, at 11:35 o'clock, eastern war time.

The "Chapel of the Air" had its inception in the conviction of Mutual officials that the growth of the individual and the progress of the nation can and should be fostered by a widespread presentation of the various spiritual concepts and ideals which make up the religious thought of this great country.

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will speak on "The Achievement of Happiness." Music, supplied by the "Chapel of the Air" Quartet, will include "Mother's Evening Prayer," by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the hymns, "Old Hundredth" and "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."

This program may be heard in New England over Mutual Broadcasting System stations WNLC New London, WDRC Hartford, Connecticut; WSYB Rutland, Vermont.

Sudbury Street Rails Come Up

The job of salvaging 4,500 tons of unused street car rails from 24 Boston streets began today when WPA workers started removal of rails from Sudbury Street. The Sudbury Street project is expected to yield some 1,449 tons of scrap metal for war production.

Other similar projects yet to be launched will yield a grand total of 60,000 tons of metal, it is estimated by city officials.

Today's project opened with an official ceremony at 11 a. m. attended by George C. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works and Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee; William J. O'Hearn, State Director of Operations of the WPA; Henry Smith, Trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway; Amos H. C. Brown, Salvage Secretary of the WPB in Washington; John I. Taylor, of the Boston Salvage Committee, and Gurth Chambers of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

According to Edward Fitzgerald, in charge of the Sudbury Street job, work will be carried on around the clock, with about 30 men working in three shifts.

Boston Streets Yield Tons of Scrap

By a Staff Photographer

Car Rails to Build Battleships

Removal of 4,500 tons of street-car rails on 24 streets in Boston began this morning on Sudbury Street, with an official launching of the propect by State and city officials. Left to right: Henry Smith, Trustee of Boston Elevated Railway; Amos H. C. Brown, Salvage Secretary of the War Production Board, Washington; George G. Hyland, Chairman of Public Works Commission and Boston Salvage Committee, and William J. O'Hearn, State Director of Operations of the WPA.

Boston Latin's Class Day Speaker Friday Is Hickey

The annual Class Day of the graduating class at Public Latin School in Boston will be held on Friday with exercises at 12:45 p. m.

The speaker will be Edward V. Hickey, a member of the class of 1906 and director of the War Productions Board of Massachusetts.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Miniature Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. This lecture is illustrated with lantern slides; open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Recital at the Gardner Museum. Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will entertain in an afternoon program. The public is welcome to attend; 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Normandie Fire: Carelessness, Lack of Proper Supervision

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—A House naval subcommittee blamed "carelessness and lack of proper supervision" today for the fire which damaged the liner Normandie in New York but reported that opportunities for sabotage were "abundant."

Concluding a two months investigation, the subcommittee issued a long report sharply critical of government handling of the big ship and disclosed that orders had been given for it to sail on Feb. 14, five days after it burned and capsized.

Asserting that the fire unquestionably started from sparks from a blow torch which ignited life preservers, the subcommittee said investigation failed to disclose any persons intent on acts of sabotage and said the fire "was not started with willful or malicious intent."

"There is no escape from the conclusion, however, that the cause and consequences of the fire are directly attributable to carelessness and lack of proper supervision," the report said.

"There was no evidence to indicate that the fire on the Normandie may be attributed to sabotage. . . . Opportunities for sabotage or almost any subversive activity were, however, abundant on the Normandie. . . . That the fire may not be attributed to sabotage is only indicative, therefore, of the fact that saboteurs, if there were any, did not deem the time ripe for sabotage."

Recommendations

The subcommittee made 23 recommendations intended to prevent a repetition of such a fire, one of which was that operation of United States merchant vessels should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

This question of bringing the merchant marine under the Navy, Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee said, "is now being discussed at the White House" by Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission.

Chairman Vinson expressed the personal opinion that the change will soon come for the merchant marine, with "all its members enrolled" under Navy control.

The report said it was difficult to place the responsibility for acts of carelessness on any one individual, but did say there was "undue haste, indecision, and lack of careful planning in connection with the conversion of the Normandie."

After noting that the former French ship was taken over by the Navy on Dec. 24, 1941, the report said:

"It was first thought that the Normandie might be used as an airplane carrier. Then this idea was discarded, as well as one of making a boxed plane cargo ship out of it. Later, it was thought that she could be converted for use as a unit loaded transport operated by Navy and Coast Guard personnel. It was then decided to turn her over to the Army, and orders were issued to that effect, but within two weeks that was given up, and it was finally decided that the Navy should retain control of the vessel, manage her, and use her for a unit loaded transport vessel. These various decisions resulted in delay in the conversion of the ship, for changes had to be made from one plan to another in the conversion for different purposes.

Speed Desirable

"In this case, as in all work to be done in the conversion of ships for war use, speed is, of course, highly desirable and it is necessary to take some chances. The decision is not always an easy one, but in the matter of the Normandie, under all the conditions existing and circumstances surrounding its speedy preparation for an early sailing, the conclusion is inescapable that it was bad judgment to issue orders for the sailing of this ship on February 14. . . .

"The evidence is conclusive that the ship was not in proper condition to be ready to sail on February 14 and, regardless of necessity for speed, too long a chance was being taken in ordering the ship out before conditions were adequate to protect those on board and the ship itself, from loss. The evidence is also conclusive that competent naval officers as late as February 6 recommended against the sailing of the ship on February 14 and that the recommendations were overruled."

The subcommittee said there was confusion in the testimony it had taken and no direct evidence as to who was responsible for the sailing order but remarked that it came from the Navy Department in Washington "and it can be presumed that it was done on the highest controlling authority."

Also, the report said, there was lack of adequate supervision of the contractor, and lack of adequate fire prevention safeguards and lack of sufficient trained personnel on the vessel; there was an absence of proper co-ordination between the activities of various units on board; and there was "divided authority and lack of a unified command."

Certain delegated authority apparently had been given to officers but "apparently there was no one authority who seemed to think that he was, or knew who was, in entire charge of the ship," the report added.

Major Proposals

Among major recommendations approved by the subcommittee were the following:

An administrator in each Naval District should be charged with the duty of protecting and guarding all water front facilities, terminals, piers and properties engaged in war supplies and cargo movements.

Shipyard fire watchers should be trained by arrangement with the local fire department and certified by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and no fire watchers should be employed on any vessel without such certificate.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in each Naval District should be designated to have full and exclusive control of all matters dealing with espionage, sabotage, un-American activities, and subversive elements in the maritime industry.

No one should be granted access to any prohibited zone unless he has a Coast Guard identification card.

"The operation of merchant vessels of the United States should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy and such vessels together with their personnel should operate as an auxiliary to the Navy. Consideration should be given to the stabilizing for the duration of the war of current wage scales and all holders of marine licenses and marine certificates should register with the commandant of the district in which they now reside."

The entire waterfront facilities throughout the nation should be designated as restricted areas, the subcommittee recommended and those sections which load and discharge war supplies should be declared a prohibited zone.

The subcommittee's report and recommendations were adopted by the full naval committee after Chairman Vinson commended the investigators for making a "thorough and impartial investigation."

The subcommittee was composed of Chairman Patrick H. Drewry (D) of Virginia and Representatives Ed V. Izac (D) of California, Landsdale G. Sasscer (D) of Maryland, James H. Heffernan (D) of New York, Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, James W. Mott (R) of Oregon, and George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts.

Here It Is—The Trailer Bus

Associated Press

Mass Transportation for Defense Workers

An exterior and interior view of the balloon-size trailer bus, capable of seating 141 persons, as it was studied in front of the Capitol in Washington on April 13 by the War Production Board and defense transportation officials as a possible solution of getting defense workers to outlying industrial plants. The trailer's superstructure is built of plywood, cutting down on the critical metals.

$800,000,000 Asked for 100 Pacific 'Subs'

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—A new $800,000,000 submarine construction program to give the United States the underseas striking power for a supreme blow at Japan's long Pacific supply route is being presented to Congress.

The program provides for 170,000 tons of undersea craft, which would allow for more than 100 of the present 1,500-ton cruiser type submarines. Sixty-five of this type already have been authorized under the 1940 supplementary programs, and the Navy last October had 186 submarines in service.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia announced yesterday he was introducing legislation for the program, but said that for reasons of naval strategy he would not divulge the number of undersea craft to be built under its provisions.

"It will go a long way," he said, "toward providing supremacy for the United States in underseas warcraft, if we haven't already got it."

Success of American submarines now operating in the Pacific and Indian oceans against Japanese troops and supply convoys is believed to have led to development of the new program. Submarine commanders have reported sinking or damaging 58 Japanese naval and supply ships.

As new submarines come into service, American admirals would have the undersea strength to use the same wolf-pack tactics against the Japanese which the Germans have used against Atlantic convoys. The United Nations have been able to keep ahead of these sinkings with their huge shipbuilding program. The Japanese, however, are believed to have limited shipbuilding facilities and therefore to be especially vulnerable to protracted submarine warfare.

Much of the Japanese shipping has to pass through the narrow, island-dotted waterways of the Southwest Pacific, ideal hunting grounds for submarines lying in wait for convoys. The long range of American undersea vessels put the entire Japanese supply route within range of available bases in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Alaska.

In the Atlantic and Mediterranean the American craft could augment British submarines now conducting constant raids against German and Italian shipping.

Public Schools 'Should Serve All'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 15 — The public schools of America should be so organized as to serve not merely the students, but the whole city or town, delegates attending the opening session of the annual institute for parent-teacher leaders at Cornell University were told here yesterday.

"There are schools in some of the large cities of our state that, because of the war program, are operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis," Dr. Edmund des Brunner, professor of education at Columbia University, told the meeting.

"The school has learned that while its primary obligation is to children, it is paid for by all the people and must serve, as far as it can, all the people."

Professor Brunner urged that local parent-teachers associations lend their assistance in making the school the "community houses" of all the people and the core of a community-wide educational program. He suggested formation of community councils in which all civic and educational agencies could co-operate through the schools, without competitive overlapping.

"Community resources for freedom and for civic responsibility must be marshaled in order that our democracy, which never has seemed so precious nor so threatened, shall not perish from the earth or from any community within our land," he said.

Amateur Photographer Is Honored by Haiti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15 — Albert Greenfield, New York City advertising executive amateur photographer and traveler, has been awarded the insignia of the National Order of Honor and Merit of the Republic of Haiti. Mr. Greenfield, whose photographic work during many trips through the West Indies and South America, have earned him the title "Good-Will Ambassador of the Caribbean," received the award from President Elie Lescot last week during the latter's recent visit in the United States on a good-will tour.

Kennedy New Tammany Chief; Rejects Congress Candidacy

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—After nine weeks of pulling and hauling between rival factions, the shell of power that is the present Tammany dictatorship has fallen to Representative Michael J. Kennedy, district leader in the West Side Manhattan area, where his father was a district captain.

Last-minute maneuvering at the election meeting in the 17th Street wigwam last night found Daniel E. Finn, Jr., grandson of "Battery Dan" Finn of Tammany beginings, chief contestant with Mr. Kennedy for succession to Christopher D. Sullivan, deposed as Tammany chief on Feb. 6. The vote of the 25-member Tammany Executive Committee stood at 14 2-3 to 9 7-12 in favor of Mr. Kennedy, however, and a motion to make it unanimous carried without dissent.

Through the illness of one Tammany leader and the absence of another, three-quarters of a vote was not cast.

Mr. Kennedy immediately announced his full-time dedication to organization affairs, eliminating himself as candidate for re-election this year to the 15th District Congressional seat to which he graduated in 1938 out of a 15-year City Marshal incumbency. Proclaiming his primary objective to be Tammany management in the interests of good government, he added that his leadership would be justified if he could play "some small part in sending to the Capitol at Albany men deserving the public esteem in which Herbert H. Lehman, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith are held."

Unusual Support

Mr. Kennedy brings to the Tammany chieftainship for the first time a leader having the support of both the state and national Democratic organizations. Now head of his own Broadway insurance firm, his 44 years have been lived in Manhattan's West Fifties, where he attended school and worked as bellboy and hotel clerk while he got his grounding in the political wars.

A determining factor in his lead at the close of the leadership race proved to be United States Robert F. Wagner's declaration for his candidacy last week. The senior Senator from New York has been a member of Tammany Hall since he cast his first vote, and his approval of Mr. Kennedy was interpreted by many Tammany leaders as a sign of White House favor. Congratulations on the outcome were immediately forthcoming from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and James A. Farley, Democratic State Chairman.

With New York State, in addition to electing a new delegation to the House of Representatives next November, a United States Senator, a new Governor and a complete set of new State officials, the Tammany leadership election was awaited impatiently by the district forces lest the organization find itself without direction in the preconvention conferences of the year.

Replaces Hussey

Mr. Kennedy replaces Charles H. Hussey, Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, who has been acting leader since the Sullivan overthrow. Mr. Hussey finally joined with the Sullivan ouster forces, becoming head and front of the action against his old friend and, in the sequence, sponsoring Dennis J. Mahon, who threw his strength in the finale to Mr. Finn.

In the long jockeying for place, however, Mr. Kennedy's chief rival was James H. Fay, one-time Representative, who has been a factor in the new-guard insurgency at the Hall since he effected overthrow of John J. O'Connor for Congress in the 1938 Roosevelt "purge" against anti-New Deal forces in the Democratic bloc in Washington. Mr. Fay withdrew in an eleventh-hour joining of forces which insured impressive backing of the Kennedy bid. He is slated to succeed Mr. Hussey in the Committee Chairmanship.

Bert Stand will continue as Executive Committee Secretary, a post he has held since 1934.

Ohio Man Convicted Posing as a Citizen

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15 (AP)—A Federal District Court jury convicted Thomas Vincent Favorito, Ohio organizer of the C. I. O. United Furniture Workers Union, of falsely representing himself to be an American citizen for fraudulent purposes.

The conviction was on six counts, each carrying a possible maximum sentence of two years in prison or a maximum fine of $1,000, or both.

Mr. Favorito, a native of Italy who was naturalized in 1941, testified that he thought his service in the Army from 1921 to 1924 "automatically made me a citizen."

The prosecution charged that in 1939 he falsely represented himself as an American citizen to obtain a WPA job, to vote and to obtain poor relief.

Deposit Box Cash Ousted as Saboteur

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The East New York Savings Bank told renters of its safe deposit boxes today to withdraw any cash kept in them because "hoarding money in times of war amounts to sabotage against the Government."

Former Municipal Court Justice Edward A. Richards, bank President, said in a letter to depositors:

"Hoarded dollars are idle dollars, slacker dollars. Dollars withdrawn from circulation hinder and delay the building of planes, ships, tanks and vital armaments which our soldiers need to defeat the enemy.

"This bank will not knowingly provides facilities for the hoarding of money."

Hugh S. Johnson

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who passed on here today, rose from a Captain to a Brigadier General with a Distinguished Service Medal in the World War and came to national fame in 1933 when he was appointed administrator of the National Recovery Administration.

When the NRA was in full swing, the General estimated that this system of business codes designed to keep prices and wages from being deflated in the recovery period, had made 3,000,000 jobs and increased the country's purchasing power by $3,000,000,000 a year.

In late years the General had been a newspaper columnist. Technically he was a private. President Roosevelt, on last April 30, refused his reappointment as an Army Reserve officer.

During his service under the New Deal, General Johnson often criticized the "brain trust" of presidential advisers. In 1936 he supported President Roosevelt for re-election but in 1940 he was in the Republican camp, one of the first to back Wendell L. Willkie. The General was a severe critic of the President's foreign policy.

General Johnson was born in Fort Scott, Kan., and was a graduate of the United States Military Academy.

Canadian Farm Values

OTTAWA—The average value of occupied farm lands in Canada increased from $24 an acre in 1940 to $25 per acre in 1941.

Illinois G.O.P. Names Brooks For Own Seat

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Illinois Republicans renominated Senator C. Wayland Brooks, prewar isolationist, in yesterday's primary while Democrats chose Representative Raymond S. McKeough, firm supporter of President Roosevelt during four terms in the House, to oppose Senator Brooks in November.

Senator Brooks, carrying the personal support of his party's leaders, and Mr. McKeough, backed by the powerful Chicago Democratic organization, appeared the victors as soon as returns began coming in. Their opponents conceded defeat early in the night.

Incumbent Congressmen seeking renomination fared well. Of the 26 members of the Illinois delegation 10 had opposition, 10 were automatically renominated without contests and six either retired or ran for other offices. Eight of the 10 running with opposition were leading and appeared likely to win.

A landslide gave Senator Brooks the nomination over Warren Wright, State Treasurer, who centered his campaign on his anouncement of approval of the Roosevelt Administration's foreign policies four days before the Japanese raided Pearl Harbor.

Course Approved

Senator Brooks, a World War hero who pledged complete support of the nation's war effort after the attack on Hawaii, interpreted the results as approval of the "couse I have taken."

Mr. McKeough's opponent, Paul H. Douglas, has been an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt, too. Mr. Douglas, University of Chicago economics professor and a Chicago alderman, assailed the Chicago "machine" in his campaign. The Chicago organization headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and County Chairman Pat Nash worked up the backing that gave Mr. McKeough a lead of more than 2 to 1.

The Democratic nominee calculated his triumph as a mandate to continue support of the President.

The primary produced one close race on the Republican ballot. Stephen A. Day, an erstwhile isolationist seeking renomination for Congressman-at-Large, took a slight lead over Denison B. Hull, former chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Fight for Freedom Committee.

A Kelly-Nash candidate, Benjamin S. Adamowski, took the Democratic nomination for Congressman-at-Large.

Light Balloting

Both in Chicago and in downstate Illinois the voting was light in an election which was watched widely for indications of public interest in politics during wartime. The primary was the first major election in the nation since the United States went to war.

Returns from 7,717 of the State's 8,612 precincts gave Brooks 596,999 and Wright 122,890.

McKeough led Douglas by a vote of 535,960 to 249,332 in 7,459 precincts.

Incumbent district Congressmen were given leads in their contests with two exceptions. George A. Paddock, Republican of the 10th District, trailed former Representative Ralph E. Church. Thomas S. Gordon enjoyed a long lead over Leo Kocialkowski, Democratic Representative of the 8th District who was not placed on the Kelly-Nash slate.

One for MacArthur

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur polled at least one vote in yesterday's primary election. His name was written in on one Democratic ballot in the 26th Precinct of the 12th Ward as a candidate for United States Senator.

Truman Finds Ford Plant 'Incomparable'

DETROIT, April 15 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of a special Senate committee investigating expenditures for the war program, toured the Ford Motor Company's giant Willow Run bomber plant April 13 and declared:

"It's incomparable. It is the first time that . . . a manufacturer could establish a high-speed plant for the production of a single type of craft."

Senator Truman and the six members of his committee discussed with the motor magnate "transportation, housing, planes and rubber, and raw materials."

'Heil Hitler'—90 Days

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—William Grohs, a naturalized Austrian was sentenced to 90 days in jail for disorderly conduct after shouting "Heil Hitler" in a Brooklyn tavern.

"I think the safest place for a man like you is in jail—where you can meditate," said Magistrate Joseph B. Glebocki. "It may be that your citizenship will be revoked. If it is you can go back to Germany and Heil Hitler morning noon and night."

High Price of Tungsten Carbide Told in Senate Patent Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—W. G. Robbins, President of the Carboloy Inc., wholly-owned subsidiary of General Electric Company, rose from his place in the crowded Senate Patents Committee hearing investigating the alleged tungsten carbide monopoly today in protest at the proceedings, and was shortly thereafter told to "sit down or leave the room."

Mr. Robbins declared, "I refuse to be called 'un-American,'" and left the room.

The interruption came just after John Henry Lewin of the Anti-trust Division of the Justice Department had told Senator Homer T. Bone's committee that cemented tungsten carbide, the "miracle" cutting material used extensively by Germany in retooling industry for its war of conquest, had been sold for $453 a pound in the United States although it allegedly cost only $23 a pound to produce. The Justice Department has indicted General Electric and Carboloy on an antitrust suit, charging the high price was part of the machinery of a monopolistic patent pool entered into with the German Krupp armaments company.

Prices in Germany

Mr. Lewin offered figures allegedly showing that cemented tungsten carbide sold in the United States at $50 a pound before the Krupp-General Electric agreement, and that prices of the precious material, vital to tooling steel in armaments were much lower in Germany that the United States.

In 1935 when Germany was in the start of its rearming drive a 10 gram piece of tungsten steel cost only $1.75 in Germany compared to $8 in the United States. Mr. Lewin testified, while in 1939 the German price was $1.40 and the United States price varied from $2.10 to $4.50.

"As a result Germany was consuming each month an amount of tungsten carbide (about 8,000 pounds) equal to the American consumption for an entire year," declared Mr. Lewin.

From the back of the room a well-dressed figure advanced and demanded recognition of Chairman Bone, seated with Senators W. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin and Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, around the long committee table.

Procedure Protected

"I am W. G. Robbins, President of Carboloy," he declared. "I deplore this practice of trying this case before this committee."

Chairman Bone and Committee Counsel Creekmore Fath told him he would be given a chance to appear at the proper time. But Mr. Robbins was not to be silenced. As Senator Bone slapped the table and attempted to speak, Mr. Robbins continued to declare that the charges were absolutely false and untrue.

"I refuse to be called un-American'" said Mr. Robbins.

"You haven't been called unpatriotic," said Mr. Fath.

"I certainly have," snapped Mr. Robbins.

"Please sit down or leave the room," Mr. Fath commented.

"I'll leave the room," said Mr. Robbins, and marched out.

Query on Consent Decrees

The exchange followed a colloquy between committee members and Mr. Lewin as to whether the Justice Department was going to continue the policy of granting so-called "consent decrees," by which big corporations accused of anti-trust violations are able to plead nolo contendere and accept light fines and win freedom from the indictment.

Latest consent decree was filed this morning in New York in the big manganese case against the Aluminum Corporation of America. A similar decree was just accepted in the antitrust suit against Standard Oil (of New Jersey) in the synthetic rubber antitrust case. Unless such compromise verdicts are accepted, the Army and Navy fear that vital patents will be held up in litigation.

All four members of the Patent Committee took the ground that the penalty in such cases was too light. They demanded sharper action by the Justice Department or stronger laws.

Pleas of Nolo Contendere

Mr. Lewin told Senator Bone that consent decrees would only be accepted where the accused company accepts fines and pleads nolo contendere, which he defined as "a sweet name for pleading guilty that saves self-respect and enables the corporation official to tell his children that he has never pleaded guilty."

Senator Bone demanded what good such decrees are if monopolies still retain control over patents.

"The time has come now," Senator Bone continued, "to present to Congress some formula that will achieve practical results and make it impossible for circumstances like these (in the tungsten carbide field) to arise in future."

Mr. Lewin explained that part of the consent decree involves compulsory licensing of patents during the war period.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY

ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES—BEST YOU EVER TASTED!

Every mother in the land will want to bake these scrumptious cookies. Children will demolish a plate of them in a wink. Grown-ups rave about their "different" taste and new crunchy texture. They're made, of course, with the famous cereal, Kellogg's All-Bran.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES

3 squares unsweetened chocolate	1 cup sugar
½ cup butter	⅔ cup flour
2 eggs	½ cup All-Bran
1 teaspoon vanilla extract	½ cup nutmeats

Melt chocolate over hot water and add butter. Beat eggs well, add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add melted chocolate and butter. Stir in flour, All-Bran, chopped nutmeats and flavoring. Pour into greased pan, making a layer about one-third inch thick. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: Sixteen 2-inch squares (8 x 8 inch pan).

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Work of Boston Altrusans Is Recognized

The outstanding work of the Altrusa Club of Boston and of its individual members had recognition from the International President of Altrusa, Dr. Nina Fay Calhoun of Dallas, Texas, when she chose the Boston club as one of those she particularly desired to visit following the First District convention held in Pittsburgh over the week end.

Monday night she was guest of honor at a reception at the home of Miss Corinne Loomis, on Louisburg Square, and a dinner at the Women's City Club, at which the Boston Altrusans observed the 25th anniversary of the founding of the organization. Dr. Calhoun went to Providence to attend a luncheon of the Providence Altrusa yesterday afternoon, on to New York for a dinner last night, and today is in Philadelphia. Before coming to the First District, she attended the Second District conference and visited clubs in that division of the organization, which includes Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Boris

Corinne V. Loomis

Miss Koch Elected

Miss Loomis who has served as Governor of the First District for the past three years, presented a report of the conference at which Miss Catherine Koch was elected to succeed her in that office. During Miss Loomis' administration, the membership of Altrusa in this area has more than doubled and its work has expanded broadly. An example of the efficiency with which the members carry out any project they undertake was given in the report of the recent sale for the blind, given by Miss Claire Crawford, the Boston Altrusa President. The club sold more than $9,000 worth of merchandise, more than has even been sold at a similar event in previous years under the sponsorship of other—often much larger—organizations

Although Vocational Guidance has been the major project of Altrusa International, it is now turning its attention to aiding in the war. Miss Loomis, as International Chairman of the Defense Committee, was instrumental in having the committee's name changed some months ago to Committee on Defense and Offense, giving significant prominence to the need for offensive rather than defensive action.

Open Letter

In an open letter to the membership, published in a recent issue of The Altrusan, official organ of the club, Miss Loomis listed "Don'ts and Do's" for the patriotic citizen. Among them are:

Don't think this war is going to be won in a hurry.

Don't think because we are not bombed today that we may not be bombed later.

Don't be guilty of wishful thinking.

Don't put off until tomorrow things you should do today.

Don't rush out and try to enlist in a munitions factory.

Don't hoard food.

Don't repeat rumors of any sort.

Don't think that, because you are in the Middle West you are safe. The chance of sabotage or of planes getting to your part of the country is just as good as if you were on the coast, if you are near defense plants that are worth bombing.

Don't feel any panic or any fear.

Don't use the telephone or the mail for trivial matters. (Your Government has requested this.)

Don't let your spirits become discouraged.

Here are some of the "Do's":

Do fill that flashlight of yours and keep it in working condition.

Do obey the rules that are laid down in your community if you have an air raid warning.

Do buy war bonds.

Do supply your house with sufficient food to last for the better part of a week in event communications are cut off. (This is one of the things they told us at Defense School last August.)

Do use your influence to achieve uniform A. R. P. protection and drill in all the schools in your district.

Finish your Red Cross work.

Finish your defense work and be ready to be called. If you haven't started Defense School do it now.

Do keep your morale and that of your friends at A plus.

Do count your own blessings.

Brighthelmstone Club to Entertain

The Brighthelmstone Club of Brighton and Allston has invited to its next meeting, Monday, the men and women of the Baptist Home of Brighton to be special guests.

The McDowell Ladies Quartet will present a patriotic musical program, as the entertainment for the afternoon. Dessert will be served at 1:15 o'clock, preceding the 2 o'clock business session over which Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, the President, will preside.

The hospitality committee includes Mrs. Bernard Marshall, Chairman, Mrs. Frank Kelley, Mrs. Rene Petzoldt, Mrs. Perley Ray, Mrs. Aivah Risteen, Mrs. Harry Raphel, Mrs. George Lowell, Mrs. Herbert Prescott, Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Mrs. H. Wendell Prout, Mrs. Harry Putney, Mrs. Alfred Allcock, Miss Grace Shaw, Mrs. Louis Sigismund, and Mrs. Harold Smith.

Many Women's Clubs Plan For Their Annual Meetings

The coming weeks will see many women's clubs holding their annual meetings. Next Tuesday, the Roslindale Woman's Club will meet at the Unitarian Parish House at 12:30 p. m. to elect officers, with Mrs. Frank W. Aston, this year's President, presiding. The program for the day will be a talk by Richard Frazzell, Wellesley cartoonist, who will be introduced by Mrs John S. Van Bael.

The following day the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club will open its annual meeting with a luncheon at 1:30 in Corinthian Hall, with Mrs. Robert Johnson, Director of the Eighth District, and the President and Vice-President of the club as guests of honor.

Mrs. Percy L. Wetmore, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Philip Freeman, Hospitality Chairman, are in charge of the arrangements. After the business session, Prof. Joseph Connor, head of the Department of Literary Interpretation at Emerson College, will read A. A. Milne's play, "The Dover Road." Mrs. Richard Brooke, Chairman of the Literature Department, will introduce Professor Connor.

The Friday Club of Everett will elect officers later in the week, on Friday, after a luncheon at 12 o'clock in the Masonic Temple. Mrs. Fred W. Fisher, Director of the Seventh District, will be a guest of honor, as will Mrs. Reuben Barstow, Director of the Club's Choral Class.

Mrs. Robert M. Magee, the President, will conduct the business session, at which annual reports of officers and department chairman will be heard. There will afterward be a musical program by the Choral Class.

On the same day—Friday—the West Newton Women's Educational Club will holds its annual meeting in the parish house of the Second Church after luncheon at 12:30. A group of students from the Faye School will present the comedy "My Aunt from California."

Charity Club to Elect

The Woman's Charity Club holds its final event of the season tomorrow in an annual meeting, with election of officers, and spring luncheon at the Hotel Touraine, Boston.

Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, who is scheduled for re-election as President, will conduct the business session at 11 a. m.

Officers slated for election for the coming year are: Mrs. Spaulding, President; Mrs. Arthur V. Getchell, First Vice-President; Mrs. Solomon Townsend, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Thomas F. Crawford, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Carl Webster, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Arthur B. Flint, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur C. England, Assistant Treasurer.

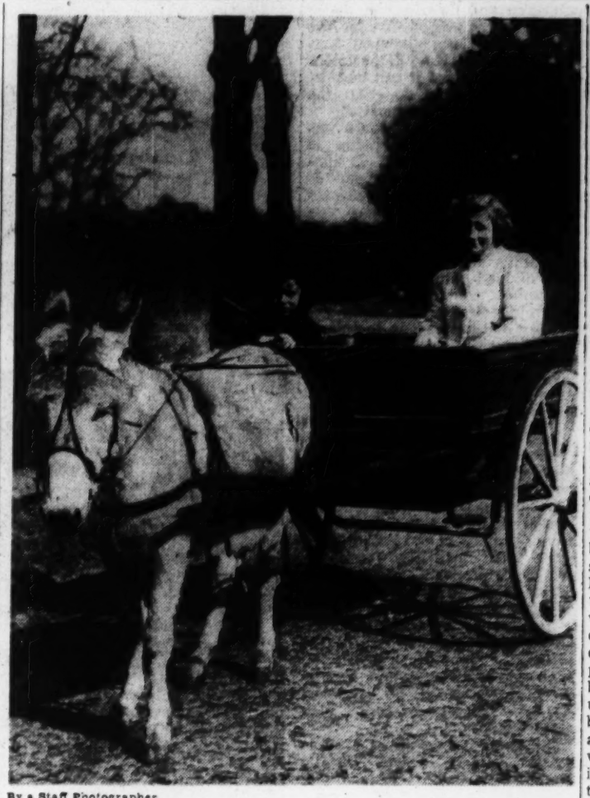
Honor guests who have been invited for the luncheon include Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Mrs. David A. Westcott, Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Mrs. Hilda W. Patrick, Mrs. Louis F. Curran, Mrs. Lila M. Little, and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. White.

General Chairman of the day is Mrs. Getchell, with Mrs. Arthur W. Haring in charge of the ushers. Mrs. Henry F. Ramhofer and Mrs. Edward A. Varney will have charge of the floral decorations, and the musical program which follows the luncheon is being arranged by Mrs. Eugene C. Webster.

Greenwood Woman's Club To Hear Talk by Mrs. Pinto

Mrs. Samuel Pinto of Wakefield is to be the speaker at the meeting of the Greenwood Woman's Club tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the vestry of the Greenwood Union Church, her subject, "My Hobbies."

Hostess will be Mrs. Perry Lobdell, Chairman, Mrs. Watson Logan, Jr., Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. W. Thurley Hocking, Mrs. William Brooks, Mrs. Clarence Hoag, Mrs. Earl W. Fell, Mrs. Eric Larson, and Mrs. John Enwright.



By a Staff Photographer

Helping Out the Tire Shortage

Penny, a bright little Irish donkey, may be seen trotting along South Dedham roads these days ahead of a spic and span little donkey cart, also from Ireland, hauling children home from school—and saving tires. That's Penny's contribution to the war effort.

Within Million Miles of Earth Near Record for New Sky Body

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15 (AP)—Harvard astronomers say that latest calculations of the path of a new celestial object which is either a comet or a "minor planet" indicated that the body probably came within 1,000,000 miles of the earth—a near-record for visitors from space—before receding.

Commenting on reports from two Berkeley, Calif., astronomers concerning the first computation of a "probable path" for an object originally sighted more than a month ago, the Harvard astronomers said that if the postulated positions were correct, the object approached closer to the earth than any comet.

And they added that only one other large celestial object—the minor planet "Hermes" which zoomed within 475,000 miles of the earth in 1937—ever had come closer.

"If the calculations are correct," one astronomer said, "the object came exceedingly close to the earth sometime during the last month—and was probably as close as 1,000,000 miles from the earth before it started to recede."

He estimated it was moving at a 20-mile-a-second clip.

The available evidence intimates, the astronomers declared, that the object is a comet, with material diffused over a large area, but they said there also was a possibility that it might be an asteroid, or "minor planet," having a diameter of about 500 feet.

The closest any previous comet ever came to the earth was 1,500,000 miles—Lexell's comet in 1770.

The minor planet Hermes was 16 times larger than the postulated size of the new object, and during the time of the Hermes visitation, astronomers estimated that it could have torn a huge hole in the center of New York City if it had struck Manhattan.

The new visitor has been tentatively named "the Vaisala object," in honor of the Finnish astronomer who discovered it, but the Harvard men said further observations would be required before its nature could definitely be determined.

The Californians who made the latest report to Harvard are Miss M. E. Stahr and L. E. Salanave of the Berkeley Astronomical Department.

Plans Announced For Conference On Distribution

Because wartime problems of distribution dwarf those of peacetime, the annual Boston Conference on Distribution is to be held as usual next Fall, it is disclosed by Daniel Bloomfield, founder and director of the Conference.

Dates set for the two-day session are Oct. 5 and 6, and the place is the Hotel Statler. The conference is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the School of Business Administration of Boston University.

With an imposing agenda for the meeting already arranged by Mr. Bloomfield, the 1942 Conference is expected to play its most important role of its 14 years' existence under stress of the times because of the part of distribution in the war effort. Officials of other nations, now in this country, are to participate in the proceedings, giving the session an international touch.

Trinity Rector Sought as Bishop

Overtures to become a Bishop are being made again to the Rev. Dr. Oliver James Hart, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

A committeeman from the Pennsylvania diocese already has sounded out Dr. Hart concerning the post of Bishop Coadjutor. The Rt. Rev. Francis M. Tait has informed his see that he will resign on Nov. 1. He has asked the diocesan convention, meeting next month, to choose a Bishop Coadjutor or Assistant Bishop who would succeed him on retirement.

Dr. Hart, at present Captain Hart on duty as an Army Chaplain at Fort Dix, N. J., said that a member of the Pennsylvania committee had approached him but declined to say what his answer was.

Wood Waste Used as Base In New Plastic

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 15—Lumber and allied industries in New Hampshire have been in new prominence since the outbreak of the war. Not only has the demand for various wood products and lumber increased directly, but indirectly the war has caused a clamor for wood products to take the place of items that had not been made of wood. Considerable research is under way not only to determine additional utilization for wood but means to salvage wood waste. A study conducted by the Agricultural Experiment station at the University of New Hampshire discloses that more than half of a growing tree is wasted in lumbering and mill processes. This waste includes sawdust, shavings, slabs, trimmings, poor boards, and tree tops and branches. A small part of this is used as fuel and the larger part becomes a total waste. Authorities are optimistic over the use of this waste in a new plastic developed in the Engineering Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire. Not only does this plastic use wood waste as its base but it is expected to be less expensive to produce by requiring less pressure. And it uses a chemical not rated as essential to the war effort.

'Rocks' Sought

While several New Hampshire mica mines are being reopened to meet wartime demands for this mineral deposit, a widespread quest is under way to locate additional mineral deposits in the State that will serve new demands or replace supplies that have been cut off. The Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Association is asking for "rocks and more rocks." It wants as many samples of feldspar, mica, beryl, and galesea deposits as possible. Three New York corporations have made known their desires to purchase these minerals if they can be mined practically. Officials of these firms are expected to visit New London, N. H., soon and inspect the samples collected. In the interest of advancing mineral operations in the area, the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Association has set up a Mineral Committee with headquarters at New London.

Youngsters to Farm

It looks as though a large number of New Hampshire youths, including those of high school ages, will be working on the farms of the State this summer. With the approval of the State Department of Education, pupils who are not under 14 years of age, have a satisfactory scholastic standing, and have the permission of their parents may be excused from classes for farm work, if the need arises. But the pupils will not be excused for more than a week at a time. With the start of the school summer vacation, the use of these young people on the farms is expected to increase still further. The regional offices of the Federal Employment Service in the state are asking the farmers to let them know how much help they expect to need for what durations. There is expected to be another big demand for young people on the farms again next fall with the harvesting of apples. Even last fall, when the labor shortage was not so severe as at the present time, school students were used to get in the apple crop.

Vacations Planned

Many persons are planning to enjoy themselves in New Hampshire this summer, according to early reports. Various boys' and girls' camps are reporting record high applications. Owners of summer homes and camps report that they are receiving requests for information and even reservations especially early. In spite of curtailed motoring because of tire and gasoline conservation, New Hampshire is looking for a good recreational year. It is expected that the visitors will remain longer in one place than in recent years. Recreational areas with transportation facilities are expected to benefit from the fact. And bus transportation is expected to be provided to additional recreational communities.

Nonprofit Firm

The creation of a non-profit firm to direct and finance the salvage of automobile bodies and other bulky scrap metal is being considered. The idea has been advanced by Director Emile J. Soucy of the State Conservation and Salvage activities. A body crusher has already been built and used to crush salvage for economical shipment. A car-load of crushed automobile bodies has already been shipped out and as soon as those in the Concord area are cleaned up, the body crusher will be taken to others parts of the State. If the non-profit corporation is formed to advance the program, the crusher and other needed equipment will be acquired by the corporation. A survey discloses that there is considerable practically forgotten scrap metal in the State. Up in the State-owned property in Sandwich Notch about 1,200 tons of abandoned railroad track has been found. Elsewhere forgotten and abandoned street-car trestles have been found.

Relief Group Plans Unique Piano Concert

The Linen and Cotton Division of the British War Relief Society will sponsor a concert by the Polish pianist, Jan Smeterlin, in Jordan Hall, Boston, April 27. The concert will be unique in that the artist will allow members of his audience to select what they would like most to hear him play.

Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey and Mrs. H. Parker Whittington are co-chairmen of the Linen and Cotton Division, and both have been active in work such as arrangements for the concert entail, being enthusiastic supporters of the famous Morning Musicales which benefit the School of Occupational Therapy. Mrs. A. Barr Comstock is also working on the executive committee for the concert, as are Mrs. George Bramwell Baker, Miss Hilda W. Williams and Mrs. William Brace Pratt.

Proceeds from the concert will supply linens of various sorts to the American Hospital in England, where with a scarcity of cotton there is a great need for sheets, towels, pillow cases and bandages.

Others active in the work of promoting the success of the affair are Mrs. Charles A. King, Mrs. James Bourne Ayer, Mrs. Godfrey H. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Clifford Payson, Mrs. Charles M. Spofford, Miss Louise Coburn, Mrs. Oscar H. Simmons, Mrs. Moses Williams, Miss Edith W. Fisher, Mrs. Richard F. O'Neil, Mrs. Richard Monk, Mrs. Alanson Brewer, Mrs. George H. Ludlow and Mrs. Frank Cadwallader.

Junior League's Show Tomorrow

The annual Members' Show will open in the Art Gallery of Junior League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, Boston, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock with a tea. The show will continue through May 7.

This group includes Mrs. Joseph P. Marto, Gallery Chairman, Mrs. Robert Voss, Miss Mabel Bell, Mrs Robert Meyer, Mrs. Robert Ladd, Jr., Mrs. James Greason, Mrs. Richard Sprague, and Mrs. Willard Rand.

Most members of this group are also exhibitors. Among the fine arts entries will be found examples of sculpture, oils, water colors, drawings, and photographs. The group termed Handcraft includes fabrics, painted and dyed or woven, jewerly, and hand-painted decorations.

Melrose Woman's Club to Celebrate

The Melrose Woman's Club will celebrate its 60th anniversary at it annual luncheon in Memorial Hall, Melrose, tomorrow at 12:45 p. m.

Special guests invited for the occasion, include Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and its next President; and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director.

A resumé of the club's history, under the title "Foundations for the Future," will be presented; and Mary Barr Snyder will offer a musical program called "Music Is Fun."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays or each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Connecticut

New London—Friday, April 24, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.38mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.30mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak" (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—"Women of England." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Sinews of War." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Starlight: Variety Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second Act of "Aida." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)

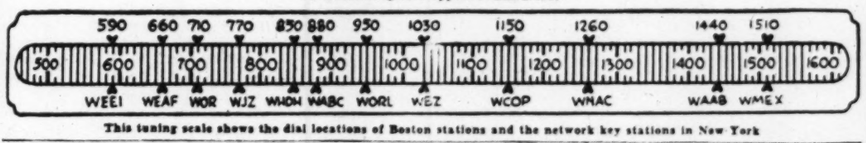
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist; Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Music by Dant.
5:30 p. m.—"Mandalettes."
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin La Marr.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (43.2mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics. Baseball Game.
8:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
8:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodie Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Simmons College A Capella Singers; Lyle R. Ring, cond.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—Paneho's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Barney Rapp's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America"; Orchestra, vocalists.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum; sk...	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm" ...	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Count Basie's Orchestra
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Judy Garland, songs
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Pepper Young's Family"		Guy Lombardo's Orch.
3:45 'United We Stand'	Musical program	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:00 Burl Ives, songs	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.		Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; sk.		Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30 'Mosaic'; D. Castillo	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Red Sox - Philadelphia Athletics game	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"		Harry James' Orchestra
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	John Kirby's Orchestra
5:30 Ray Block's Orch.	"Superman"; sketch	"The Andersons"; sketch	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk: "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Debate	FM Reporter; News
7:30 "That's Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00 "Powerhouse"; R.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Sizing Up the News;	Kenny Baker, songs
8:15 Scott's Or.; songs	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: Yale	'About Today'; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman:	Frontline Headlines	Mr. District Attorney";	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	Meet the Band	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street	Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: Tannhäuser	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	R. J. Kenny; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	'Music You Want';	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	'Music You Want';	Sen. R. M. La Follette	'Tune Up America!' Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	'Music You Want';	Dance orchestra	Rose's Orchestra; guest	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 program; News	Toast; popular music	'Musical Roundup'	Morning Varieties	Al Perry's Surf Riders
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Talk; Singing Strings	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 'Thus We Live'	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Milkwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 American Stories	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Dandy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musical program	"Help Mate"; drama	Colonial Network Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WKEI Food Fair	Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Voice of the Poultryman	'Shopping With You'
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Orphans of Divorce"	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Cowboy songs
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	'Strauss' Waltzes
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	'Judy and Jane'	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Serenade in Tangotime	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	John B. Hughes	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Dixieland Band"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Salute to South America	Billy Day, tenor
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Byron Price, Dir. of	'Light of the World'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Censorship: 'Newsp'p'rs'	'Grimm's Daughter'; sk.	Cafe Continental	Victory program
2:30 "We Live & Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Orvall, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Jerome Kern's Melodies
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Griff Williams' Orchestra
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'		Dean Hudson's Orchestra
3:45 Jobs for Victory	Earl Wrightson, songs	'Right to Happiness'	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Deana Durbin, songs
4:00 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch		Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:30 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Your Secret Service; int.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia Athletics game	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"		Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
5:00 Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dinah Shore, songs
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:30 Landt Trio, songs	Transcribed music	"The Andersons"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk: Tropical Moods	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Chas. E. Wilson	Dance orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt; News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	R. Kolstad, Or.; Sports	FM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Reisman's Rhythms"
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Gilbert & Sullivan; recordings
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Brice; guests; orchestra	"For Your Information"	Peggy Monroe, songs
8:30 People's Platform:	Interview; Orch.	The Aldrich Family;	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Negro Spirituals
8:45 Din'r Forum; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch		
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Program	America's Town Meeting: "What Are the Essentials of a Lasting Peace?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news; News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:30 "Big Town"			Freddy Martin's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"			"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Meet the Band	Rudy Vallee Show; John	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line"; defense program	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Griff Williams' Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 News; Sports	Morgan Beatty, News	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	'A to Z in Novelty' Talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	'Tropical Serenade'; Bob	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Stanley's Orch.; tenor	Day's End; News

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"Vitaminerals"

Vitamins combined with minerals. Meaning seafoods. Fish is rich in protein, too, and rates high in essential minerals and certain vitamins. For good eating and important food elements, serve seafoods often.

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40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

"What meat do you recommend today?"

Shoppers at meat stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor rightly have confidence in the recommendations of the man behind the counter. These stores are happy to select for you choice cuts, and many offer new ideas for appetizing meals.

Artillery Units of 26th Division Face Strict Course of Training

Simple to the Point Training Is Urged for Wartime Police

War Activities in New England

Hazardous "Hazard Course" — Field artillery units of the 26th Division at Camp Edwards, Mass., have had a strenuous obstacle course laid out for them, construction of which is now under way. The 11 obstacles, located on rough terrain, are designed to toughen the field artillery soldiers and prepare them for any type of campaign. And, what a course!

First, the soldiers must scale a 10-foot wall with only three cleats as aids. Then comes a three-foot hurdle over a stone wall. After this, they must cross a gully by means of a log. That over, they are next required to shinny up a 10-foot rope suspended from a bar between two trees, drop to the ground, and run through an intricate wire entanglement.

Continuing along the course, they must next cross a pond by using the hand-over-hand technique on a rope suspended 10 feet above the water. If a soldier loses his grip he plunges into two feet of water.

If sucessful, the boys then climb and descend a peaked ladder, running up a hill to the next obstacle. Here they must crawl through a brush tunnel 30 inches high and 15 feet long. Then comes a fast bit of jumping through a series of old tires placed one foot off the ground. Finally, they must negotiate a 10-foot wall by bracing their feet against the side and using a rope, run down a hill, and there scale a picket fence eight feet high.

The soldires will be required to run the course first without their arms and equipment, and then with full equipment. In each instance they will be timed for speed, and a time limit will be set for the course.

Police Work in Wartime—Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has suggested a course of instruction on "Police Work Under Wartime Laws" be given by him to auxiliary police and such regular and reserve officers as might be designated by local police chiefs. Addressing a meeting of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday, he said:

"It is a mistake to bog down auxiliary police by trying to cram into a training course all the intricacies of the criminal law and the thousand and one points of knowledge that would be useful to an ideally trained police officer. Instruction should be simple and to the point."

State Guard Reorganized—Reserve units of the Massachusetts State Guard will drop the word "Reserve" from their official designation, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson pointed out yesterday, but will retain their present status in the reorganization and expansion of the force.

Explaining that the military department had no intention of using reserve companies outside their home communities, General Erickson said that reserve units will be indicated by numbers and regular units by letters. He also added that, beginning immediately, all reserve units will become rifle companies and discontinue the Military Police Company designation, unless specifically authorized.

"Ersatz" Coats and Whistles— "Rubberless" raincoats, a term frequently applied to coats and ponchos by veterans of World War I, will be a true description of new Army raincoats. The Quartermaster Corps has authorized a synthetic resin compound as a substitute to save a million pounds of rubber, it was announced today at the First Corps Area Headquarters, Boston.

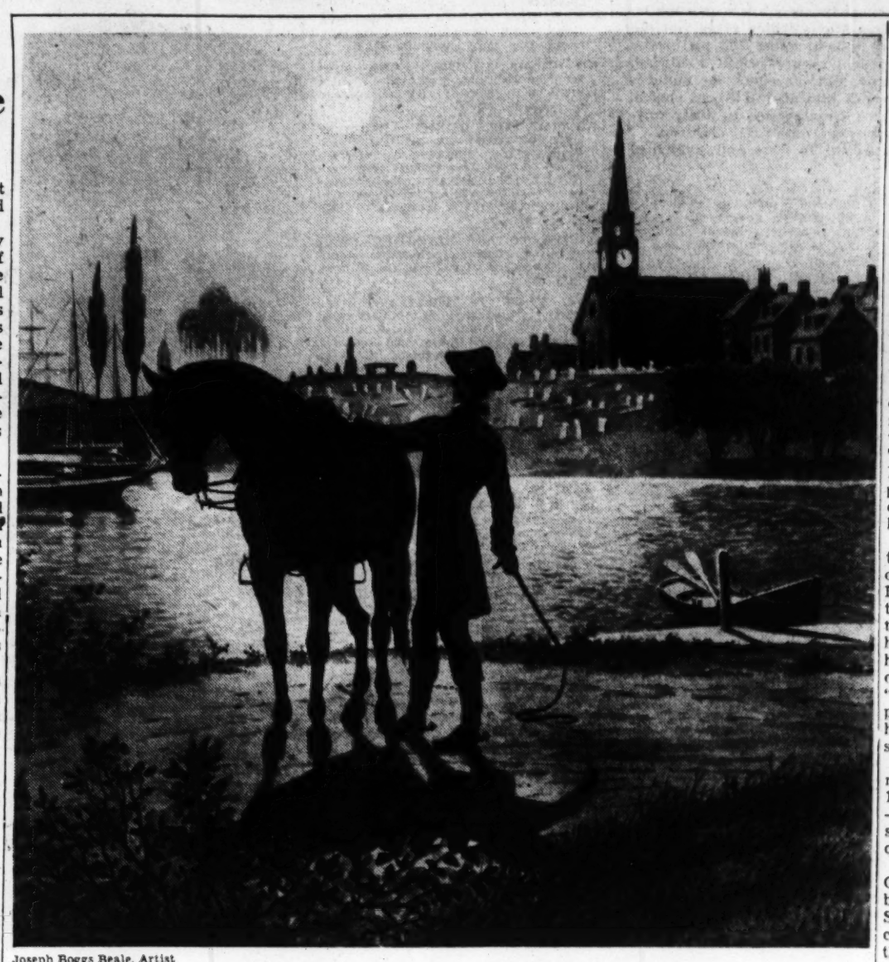
Even the top sergeant's whistle is to be replaced with one of a light-weight plastic material, in order to conserve brass, it was also announced. The new whistles, of which 208,000 have been ordered, have the official name "whistle thunderer," and will be used by company officers and noncommissioned personnel in combat and in training.

USO Welcomes Investigation—In a statement referring to recent criticism of USO activities by a Boston group of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Walter Hoving, Chairman of the Board of the United Service Organizations, said last night that his organization "always welcomes responsible and impartial investigation of its activities and finances."

"Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt has now promised such an investigation," he added. "The USO believes that it will show conclusively that USO deserves the wholehearted support of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of every citizen who is interested in doing for the sevicemen what the USO is doing for them."

Official Q.M.C. Song—E. Wayne Tyler, Jr., of Richmond, Va., a Cadet Captain in the Quartermaster's Battalion at Harvard, and now a senior at the Harvard Business School of Administration, has been notified that the music and lyrics of a song he had written have been authorized as an official song of the United States Quartermaster's Corps.

His song "The Fighting Quartermaster Corps", was praised by Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, as "excellent and approved for public and official use."



Joseph Boggs Beale, Artist

Revere Rides Again—For Army-Navy Relief

Here is one of four colored prints, suitable for framing, from paintings by the famous nineteenth century artist, Joseph Boggs Beale, depicting the midnight ride of Paul Revere. Commemorating the 167th anniversary of the historic ride on April 18th, 1775, these prints are being sold for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society and Army Emergency Relief.

Olsen Agrees To Sign 21st For Session

The proposed special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to consider liberalization of unemployment compensation benefits appeared nearer today following an assurance by Senator Charles W. Olsen of Ashland that he would be the 21st Senator to file his indorsement of the special session with Senate Clerk Irving N. Hayden.

The Ashland Senator, who is chairman of the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, told Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, that he would provide the final indorsement after one more Senator's indorsement has been secured.

Mr. Taylor indicated yesterday that he expected Frank D. Babcock of Haverhill, member of the State Labor Relations Commission, to be the 20th signer of the petition for the special session. This morning, however, Senator Babcock said he had given no assurances to any one that he would sign the petition. "I don't know why I should be picked out of 19 senators who have not endorsed the special session," Mr. Babcock said.

To date 126 Representatives, five more than the required 121, and 19 Senators—two less than needed—have indorsed the calling of a special session April 20 as requested by the labor organization.

Explaining his stand, Senator Olsen declared, "I don't want to be an obstructionist. If half of the Senate indicates belief that a special session is essential I don't feel that I should block it."

Meanwhile, Mr. Hayden, who with Clerk Lawrence R. Grove of the House will notify the legislators to assemble at the State House at 11 a. m. April 20 as soon as the two remaining senatorial indorsements are received, pointed out that noon April 18 is the unofficial deadline for mailing in indorsements. He pointed out that no mail will be delivered to his office after that time until the morning of April 21 because of the legal holiday, April 20. The Senators who may file the two remaining indorsements, however, could present them to the Senate Clerk personally any time up to 11 a. m., April 20.

Newton Hero

Alfred Brown

Hugh Van Roosen

Ensign Van Roosen, Newton Center, Mass., graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy only last December, has been cited for gallantry in action by the Navy as an officer aboard a submarine on war patrol in the Pacific. He has been promoted to the post of Communications Officer in recognition of his merit. As an officer of the submarine, he aided substantially in its success during a 52-day patrol in enemy-controlled waters. Two enemy ships, totaling 12,000 tons, were known to have been sunk and two others of 15,000 tons were believed seriously damaged by the submarine.

G.O.P. Gains Control In New Britain

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 15 (AP)—Former Mayor George A. Quigley, Republican, defeated Mayor George J. Coyle, Democrat, by an unofficial majority of 599 votes yesterday in New Britain's biennial election. Mr. Coyle, victor over Mr. Quigley in 1938 and 1940, was a favorite to win again.

The unofficial count was: Quigley, 9,033; Coyle, 8,434. Voting was light with 17,467 ballots cast compared with approximately 31,000 eligible voters.

Republicans gained control of the 15-man Board of Aldermen, nine to six. Through changes in the charter of this city, Connecticut's fifth largest, the Board replaces a Common Council of six aldermen and 24 councillors which was divided 15 to 15 politically. The Mayor had the deciding vote.

Political experts, trying to account for what they viewed as a startling upset, recalled that Mr. Coyle had been involved in a bitter primary fight for the nomination with Judge William A. Hagearty.

Mr. Coyle's majority over Mr. Quigley in 1938 was approximately 3,600, a city record, and two years ago Mr. Coyle won by about 1,300.

Mr. Coyle had campaigned this year on the record of his administration, while Mr. Quigley's war cry was: "Clean out the City Hall gang."

Mr. Quigley will be serving his seventh term as mayor. He was first elected in 1914 and served three terms. After 10 years out of the political picture, he was elected in 1930 and served two terms. He lost the 1934 election, but won for the sixth time in 1936.

Recluse Held On Charge Of Draft Evasion

Gregory Carhart, young recluse from West Chesterfield, Mass., was arraigned today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers at the Federal Building in Boston on charges of failing to report on April 10 for induction into the Army. Mr. Rogers held him in $25,000 bail and postponed the case for a hearing next Wednesday. Mr. Carhart was placed in the custody of the Marshal's office.

Assistant District Attorney Thomas P. O'Connor, in asking for high bail, explained that statements of the defendant had indicated his "intention to fire point blank at anyone who attempted to arrest him" and that "it was clear that the defendant had no intention of complying with the law."

Asked if he had anything to say in connection with the setting of his bail, Mr. Carhart began by denying that he had threatened to shoot any one who attempted to arrest him. The young defendant, handsome, with blonde wavy hair and wearing a brown suit with turtle neck sweater, looking every part the collegian, said that the press had garbled information concerning him. He inquired whether the United State Attorney had gotten his information from the press.

Wouldn't Accept Bail

"I am a draft dodger according to law," Mr. Carhart said, "but the Draft Board knew where I was and I didn't attempt to run away." At this point, the Commissioner interrupted and asked about the fairness of the bail. "I wouldn't accept the bail if I had $25,000, or even a million dollars," the defendant retorted.

Talkative with both officials and the press, the young chap said that he had asked his Draft Board for an interview last January. The Board, thinking that he wanted a change in classification, was short with him. At the time, he said, he asked the penalty if he refused to report for induction. Ten years in the penitentiary and a $10,000 fine, the Board told him.

"They told me I'd better be a good boy and sign up with the Army," Mr. Carhart said.

An apparently sincere isolationist who intends to hold doggedly to his views, Mr. Carhart said, "I think it's criminal to support the Government in a war into which they never should have gotten themselves. There were means of avoiding conflict with the Axis powers but President Roosevelt did not wish to avoid war."

Mr. Carhart charged that the President had precipitated the war by irritating the Japanese.

"I don't object to fighting, I am not a conscientious objector, but I believe that the government should not be supported because it is fighting an unnecessary war," he said.

Felton Harris, young Negro, was also arraigned during the session, for impersonating a Second Lieutenant at Fort Devens, Mass. He was held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

'Remember Bataan' Proposed As a More Inspiring Slogan

Suggesting that it would be more inspiring for Americans to remember Bataan than Pearl Harbor, Dorothy Thompson, speaking at Symphony Hall under the sponsorship of the New England Farm and Garden Association last night, described the Hawaiian catastrophe as the climax of a sad period of American decline, whereas the spirit of Bataan marks a renewal of its capacity for greatness.

"Illusions are the greatest casualties of this war to date," Miss Thompson pointed out, adding that "even if there had been no war, these illusions would have undermined the very substance of America."

Among these, she condemned the false idea that "wealth is ipso facto synonymous with power" or that "security above and beyond a certain irreducible limit is good for the human race or contributes to its survival."

"Society Needs Challenge"

She declared that society needs challenge and vision, courage and a willingness to work hard in order to survive and become great, naming the lack of these qualities during years since the first World War as responsible in part for the present state of affairs.

In history, she said, this will probably be known "as the generation of lost opportunity." Miss Thompson spoke of America as "the most powerful single nation no earth" after the last war, and deplored its failure to use its financial power other than "meanly and timidly," or to accept its responsibility in the world of nations.

Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the Farm and Garden Association, introduced the platform guests, Miss Thompson, and Judge Lawrence G. Brooks.

In a question period after her prepared address, Miss Thompson said that even though Vichy at the moment seems destined to closer collaboration with Germany, she did not think that the United States had used its influence with Vichy wholly unsuccessfully."

Held Pétain Back

She stated that the turning over of the French fleet to Hitler would have a terrible effect in France. "That," she went on, "is what has held Pétain back."

In response to a question about Father Coughlin, Miss Thompson said, "I think Father Coughlin's Social Justice should be stopped as a seditious sheet. I think it could be."

She said that she thought Russia would "play ball" with the other nations after the war is over, that she believed it would want to collaborate; that it would be to its interest to do so.

She praised Mr. Churchill's sending of Sir Stafford Cripps to India and his support of Cripps, even after the mission had failed, as a "gallant act," in view of the divergent political views of the two men. It was an occasion when Mr. Churchill could have "knifed Cripps in the back," she pointed out, adding that she thought Britain's offer to India extremely generous and India's rejection really due to its own reluctance to accept the responsibility of governing itself.

Wood Tire With Rubber Heels

The latest in efforts to replace the "priceless" automobile tire was made known in Quincy today by Orville N. Estes, instructor of the pattern making department of the Quincy Trade School.

Originally he designed a wooden tire. When it wore quickly he began some heavy thinking to offset it. Now he believes he has the answer.

Mr. Estes has inserted 23 rubber heels into the wooden tire. The heels are imbedded a quarter-inch and are held fast by eight long nails. After three miles of driving, Mr. Estes hailed the tire as a success.

The rubber heels eliminated 90 per cent of the noise, made driving smoother and the tire could be driven for several thousand miles at slow speed, he said. It was pointed out the material used in the tire cost about $5. The tire is made up of 47 pieces of wood glued together, and the construction is further reinforced by two circular bolts running around the interior of the tire, clamping the pieces together.

Boston U. of V. Alumni To Hold Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the Boston Chapter of the University of Vermont Alumni will be held at the University Club tomorrow evening. Dr. John W. Millis, newly-inaugurated President of the University, will greet Boston Alumni for the first time.

Need of Improved Economics For Public Welfare Is Urged

"The money for public welfare is raised from taxes on the livelihood of persons in the community, and they have a right to expect that there shall be the same diligence in the spending of this money and the accounting for it, as is exercised by any private corporation," said Daniel A. Murphy, Business Agent of the Boston Public Welfare Department, speaking at the Copley-Plaza today at the sixth annual conference of Public Welfare workers of Massachusetts.

With Irwin V. Cohn, Accountant of the Springfield Public Welfare Department, he was discussing the business end of public welfare, and among other suggestions for the improvement of this phase of the work, Mr. Murphy spoke of the difficulty of obtaining adequate personal in this branch as in the social service branch of the department. "The Commonwealth has a serious responsibility here," he said, and added the recommendation that colleges include as a required part of their curricula some basic training in business methods and business management.

Mr. Cohn made an urgent plea for complete reports and records in welfare work, so that not only the financial accounts might be accurate but that the statistics also—which he termed the "social accounting"—might reflect the true state of affairs. He stressed the point that the methods used in recording the social aid work is of the utmost importance in fulfilling the purpose of social service accounting, which, he said, is not only to keep track of every penny to make sure it is honestly spent but also to draw a "dollar picture" of the department's work and help in the control and direction of its activities.

Defense Relations

The speaker at luncheon today was Thomas J. Waxter, Director of Public Welfare in Baltimore, Md., who told how the Baltimore Welfare Department related itself to the defense setup. He was introduced by William G. O'Hare, Vice-President of the Conference, who presided at the luncheon.

Henry C. McKenna, Chief Probation Officer of the Suffolk Superior Court, was a speaker at one of the two afternoon sessions, and with Robert Gardner Wilson, Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk County, discussed "The Courts' Relationship to Public Welfare." He described how the probation office has used the principle of flexibility in operation to bring about the most efficient handling of the cases that come under its jurisdiction. It is their effort, he said, to see that each case has intelligent attention, with the rules adjusted to fit the case.

"Although our function, as a division of the criminal courts, is to punish the guilty," he explained, "we would rather reclaim than punish, every time."

The usual limit of years over which a case has the probation office's care is six, but even this rule has been broken in a number of instances and Mr. McKenna told of a few that had extended over a 10-year period, with results which more than justified the time spent on them.

Co-operation Noted

He said that the civil courts and the probation office co-operate readily and effectively with each other on cases that threaten to overlap in jurisdiction.

Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, and Gerhard Becker, Director of Public Welfare in Worcester, shared the platform at another afternoon session today on "The Question of Settlement," at which Mary M. Flaherty, District Supervisor in Worcester, presided.

Officers for the 1943 Conference will be elected later in the afternoon at a business session, and the announcement will be made of the location of next year's meetings.

This is the second day of the three-day conference. Tomorrow morning's sessions, opening at 10 o'clock, will concern themselves with "Civilian Defense and its Relationship to Public Welfare," and the question "Shall Categorical Relief be Continued?"

The keynote speech was made last evening at a banquet at the Copley-Plaza, when Harry O. Page, Commissioner of Public Welfare for New Hampshire, talked on "Public Welfare in War Time." Describing the new difficulties confronting public welfare workers because of the threat of evacuation, the need of daytime care for great numbers of children whose mothers are engaged in defense work, and the necessity of combating the mass feeling of insecurity that is sometimes liable to result from war conditions, he declared that welfare workers were ready to meet this challenge. "This should be the point of view of each one of us," he said, "that for this hour we were born!"

Hale in Maine Out for Congress

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 15 (AP)—Robert Hale, Portland lawyer and former Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, filed his nomination papers as candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Representative in the First Congressional District against United States Representative James C. Oliver.

Burke Sophomore Awarded Museum Essay Grand Prize

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin awarded Pauline A. Sidman, a sophomore at the Jeremiah E. Burke High School for Girls, the Grand Prize in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts' annual essay competition for high and trade school students today.

The Mayor also presented Sandra E. Weiner, a junior at the same school, with a special prize as runner-up in the city-wide contest, in which an estimated 12,000 boys and girls from twenty schools competed. "American Patriotism—Find its Symbols in our History, Literature, Art" was the subject of the competition.

Miss Sidman's essay, "The American Factory," based on a painting by the contemporary American artist, Preston Dickinson, was judged particularly timely and skillful treatment of an unusual subject. She saw the trials and successes of generations of American workingmen, and the co-operation of labor and producer as symbolic of our country.

As he awarded the prize, a framed full-color reproduction of the portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, Mayor Tobin said: "May this magnificent likeness of the 'father of our country' inspire you and all of Boston's young people to serve the cause of patriotism."

A reproduction of Winslow Homer's "The Blue Boat" was awarded Miss Weiner for her essay, "The Eagle as a Symbol of American Patriotism."

In addition to the Grand Prizes for the two best papers in the city, first prizes and Honorable Mentions were awarded to each school as follows:

Mechanic Arts High School: First prize, Harry Ramsey (junior); honorable mention, Lawrence Zorio (sophomore).
Charlestown High School: First prize, Florence Woods (senior); honorable mention, Donald Johnson (sophomore).
Roslindale High School: First prize, Alice Ozanian (sophomore).
Girls' High School: First prize, Carmen Ramsey (senior).
Girls' High School Annex: First prize, Claire Slattery (freshman).
Jamaica Plain High School: First prize, Joan Heffernan (sophomore).
High School of Commerce: First prize, Robert Moore (senior).
High School of Practical Arts: First prize, Marjorie Hueston (sophomore).
Brighton High School: First prize, Evangeline Southos (sophomore).
Hyde Park High School: First prize, Helen Kazin (junior); honorable mention, Helen Thomas (sophomore).
East Boston High School: First prize, William C. Curren (senior); honorable mention, Sylvia Blasi (sophomore).
South Boston High School: First prize, Robert Johnson (senior); honorable mention, Joseph Polczynski (sophomore).
Roxbury Memorial High School (Boys): First prize, Arthur Polonski (junior); honorable mention, Laurence Mezoff (sophomore).
Roxbury Memorial High School (Girls): First prize, Rosalyn Silver (senior); honorable mention, Rita Parrett (freshman).
Dorchester High School for Girls: First prize, Elizabeth Walsh (senior); honorable mention, Rita Kelley (sophomore).
Brandeis Vocational School: First prize, Violet Faugno (junior); honorable mention, Leonora Baretto (sophomore).
Public Latin School: First prize, Samuel Wakstein (sophomore).
Girls' Latin School: First prize, Florence Hard (freshman).

Quincy Launching Of 'Sub' Chaser

The P C-628, another of the United States Navy's speedy submarine chasers, was launched at noon today at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Inc., in Quincy. This yard already holds the Navy "E" Excellence, awarded for outstanding production of ships vital to the war effort.

Miss Ann Richmond, daughter of E. D. Richmond, Vice-President of the yard, was sponsor of the new craft. Immediately following the launching of the P C-628 the keel of another naval vessel was laid.

Recreation Vital to Peak Production

VACATION FROM HIGH PRESSURE WORK ESSENTIAL, SAYS BUSINESS MAN. "Production must be kept at peak volume," he said. "Tanks, guns, planes, ships must be tripled. But to do this everyone must be at his working best. That's why we must . . . REST . . . PLAY . . . RELAX . . . on our one-day off. And my wife and I have found the way to do just that—we take a one-day vacation in New York, at The Commodore."

SOME PLAY MAKES A BETTER WORKER. "We always have a lot of fun dancing in the Century Room, at The Commodore. In fact, right in The Commodore, or near it, is everything you want to do. Shops, theatres, museums are all within walking distance. And that means a lot when you haven't any time to waste—it's one of the reasons we picked The Commodore for our one-day vacation."

GOOD NIGHT'S REST ROUTS FATIGUE. "For rest, service and good food, you've got to hand it to The Commodore. Rooms are big and airy. I always sleep late while my wife does early shopping. Then we take in a matinee. And after dinner in the Tudor Room, we catch an early train and get home in time for a good night's sleep. You can't beat this for getting the most fun out of one day."

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

British Agreement Seeks To Stabilize Railroads

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The new agreement recently reached between the Government and the four chief British railroad companies (and the London Transport Board) will, it is hoped, stabilize their relations during the war period and make the change-over into new peacetime conditions as smooth, and the losses to the companies as small as possible.

Under this arrangement the railroads will receive between them in fixed proportions the sum of £43,000,000 annually, all receipts over and above this quota being retained during the war by the Government. It may seem from the reports to shareholders that these takings represent a considerable sum, because of wartime increase in passenger and freight traffic. The main object of the Government in canceling the previous agreement, which with its greater elasticity was naturally more acceptable to the railroads' directors, was to prevent further rises in railroad fares and charges, an inflationary trend which could not be regarded as unimportant in so vital a part of the war effort.

Railroad company directors speak of the agreement as just, if not generous, and find certain compensations in it for the loss of present profits. The clause stating that it is to be kept in force for a year after the end of the war is looked upon as a safeguard for gradual adaptation to new conditions, and adjustment of rates. Some obligations have been assumed by the Government, which will have an important value in the postwar period, notably, the recognition of the principle of standard revenue.

Records to Be Kept

Records of costs will be kept, which will allow a reliable estimate of the net revenue of the controlled undertakings to be assessed. The question of war damage has been put aside until the end of the war, on the strength of the Government promise to embody in an Act of Parliament legislation on this head, whereby the railroads will not be called upon to meet more than one half of the war damage costs, the rest being met by the Exchequer. Consequently the directors are not concerned with building up large reserves during the war for this purpose. Dividends will remain at the present figure for the rest of the war.

There is some criticism of the new agreement on the grounds that it offers too favorable conditions to the railroads, which, it should be remembered, in contrast with the American railroad boards, also have substantial interests in the country's road transport, inland waterways, and coastal shipping. The recent purchase of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, the world-famous tourist agency, shows the expansionist policy of the railroads in quite another direction, and seems mainly explained by the low price at which it was secured.

Total war, say the critics and supporters of greater Government control of the railroads, cannot be waged on a profit basis, as must be the case under the present administration, in which the interest of the shareholder, and the safeguarding of his profits are of paramount importance, even though those profits will not be released until after the war. Theorists of left political parties repeat the cry for nationalization, but a wider part of public opinion is not so much concerned with theories as with the more efficient wartime working of railroads as a public concern. Thousands of small investors as well as the larger share-holders are affected by any suggestion of public control. They, too, however, have not been entirely satisfied with the present system, entailing as it does large salaries for numerous directors of the main line concerns.

Co-operation Hastened

The pressing needs of the war have hastened on the process of co-operation between the various companies. The Inter-Railway Freight Rolling Stock Control Committee has done great work in speeding up the war effort. There has been an exchange of trucks and locomotives, arrangements for quick repair and turn round to meet the great increase of freight traffic: but all delay and overlapping have not yet been eliminated. The increase in passenger traffic, due to the movement of troops and of workers to new factories, etc., has been met by a cancellation of all first-class travel within some areas (e. g., London and district), since there have been numerous reductions in the whole passenger train service.

The recent increases in wages for most grades of railroad workers were overdue, if their earnings are compared with those of munition and other war industrial workers. Most of the lower paid workers on the railroad have now reached the £3 a week limit.

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of railroad nationalization would hardly suggest purchase at a time like the present, when business is booming. For the most part, the opinion holds good that the present arrangement is a useful working compromise between private ownership and government control for the war period. As long-term policy, however, it leaves the issue of railroad control unchanged. There are pointers along the way which show the general trend is away from private ownership of public utilities. It can hardly be expected that the public transport will be then left on one side.

Princeton Tiger Halts Publication on May 3

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—The Princeton Tiger, Undergraduate magazine marking its sixtieth anniversary year, will suspend publication for the duration of the war after the May 3 issue.

William D. Eppler '43, Chairman, announced the suspension, attributing it to lack of funds and lack of candidates for the various editorial posts caused by the University's accelerated curriculum. Publication also was suspended during World War I.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family commedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOE DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M, Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient. M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship. M. -

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labryinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y. C.

Recent Releases

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness, about how Michael Shayne private detective, uncovers an enemy ring stealing industrial diamonds. —M, Y.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with variations on one of Wallace Beery's familiar characterizations. This time he is a veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol, who rues the day when his regiment is mechanized.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE—Lacy triviality from France (1939) about an artist's romantic tragedies and disappointments. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten insufficiently the sentimentalities.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how fishermen, farmers, miners, and peasants drove German invaders and local puppets out of the Ukraine in 1918. Despite flaws, it is excitingly photographed and vividly acted—a tribute to the courage of underground fighters everywhere.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.— M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

20th Century-Fox

Randolph Scott

Now in "To the Shores of Tripoli."

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M,Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. —M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strip makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid in unlikely story.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

U. S. Food Distributed To Tribesmen in Syria

Wide World-Associated Press

LATAKIA, Syria, April 15—The American Red Cross is distributing flour, beans and powdered soup to 100,000 ragged, half-starved mountain tribesmen of the Alouite District in Northwest Syria.

The hardest winter in 20 years made roads and trails there impassable for months, isolating these people. They grow a little wheat, but depend on the scant revenue from their flocks to buy flour.

When the snows melted, they came down to the villages—to find flour scarce and prices so high their meager funds would buy only a few mouthfuls of bread when it could be obtained.

Local leaders declare Syria's wheat shortage is due almost entirely to hoarding and speculation.

In the last war more than 25,000 persons starved in this country, but when the British entered under General Allenby they found hoarded stocks which would have fed the entire population.

This war has brought nothing as bad as that—no one has yet starved in Syria—but profiteers still seem to exist.

Flour on Black Market

Flour now is selling on the bootleg market as high as ten times its normal price.

The British recently imported 60,000 tons of wheat and sold it at the market price in the belief this would restore normal conditions. Sold in ten-ton lots, some of it apparently went to speculators' hoards.

A new decree compels a report of stocks, imposing severe penalties for failure to do so. However, it is difficult to enforce laws in a country where authority is divided among three elements—the British, the Free French and local governments.

Estimated British imports plus this year's crop assure enough wheat for the country for a whole year, but the problem is to get it away from the hoarders.

However, Syria is experiencing such a war boom that earnings in many regions have mounted with the prices. Only regions like Alouite have reported real suffering, and the area which the Red Cross entered is the only one where people have been found hungry.

Intended for Greece

The food distributed by the Red Cross originally was intended for Greece but arrived after German occupation of that country. The British and American Governments declined to let it go there, for fear the Germans would get it, but arrangements recently were made to permit other food supplies to reach Greece, where distress is much worse than here.

Food was carried to the Alouite region by British and Free French army trucks. American Field Service ambulances were the only vehicles able to get over some mountain roads. Several truckloads were seized by bandits.

As trucks reach the mountain hamlets, hungry men, women and children descend on them, milling, pushing, fighting and yelling to get their bags of flour. Local sheiks frequently have been called on to quell disturbances—their henchmen promptly strong-arming the mobs into orderly lines.

Red Cross relief supplies reaching here include a large quantity of new and worn clothing donated in the United States—suits, coats, furs, gowns, silk underwear, and layettes of good quality.

B. D. MacDonald, in charge of the Red Cross here, decided it would be grotesque to dress the tribesmen in such clothing, so it is being distributed instead to white collar workers here whose wages haven't kept pace with skyrocketing prices.

Mussolini Proud Of Japanese Ally

ROME. From Italian radiocasts. April 15 (AP)—Premier Mussolini was given a Japanese child's painting called "The Festival of the Dolls" when he visited the House of the Friends of Japan.

Mussolini spoke briefly of his "great sympathies for the Japanese people and their army, navy, and air force," and said the Italians were "proud of being able to march as comrades with the Japanese soldiers toward victory."

Airline Chief Called; Commissioned Colonel

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, has been commissioned a colonel in the Army Air Forces and called to immediate active duty, the War Department disclosed.

He will serve with the Ferrying Command, but no additional information about his assignment was disclosed immediately. Officials said Colonel Smith took the oath as an officer yesterday afternoon.

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Mutual Trust Vital for Indian Accord; Navy and War Industry Fortify Britain

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—An obvious and serious weakness in the defense of India is the inability of the Indians themselves to provide more than limited air support.

The Royal Air Force is steadily deepening its commitments in India and long-range American bombers also are operating on Indian soil, but the Indian Air Force itself is still in its infancy, although it must be admitted that it is growing rapidly.

[The question of land-based aircraft in India has become one of the most crucial questions of the war in view of the reported presence of a powerful Japanese naval fleet, including, reportedly, five aircraft carriers in the Bay of Bengal. As the Naval Correspondent of this newspaper stressed on April 13, Japanese control of the Bay of Bengal and its parent body, the Indian Ocean, would be an Allied disaster of major proportions. Military men in general are agreed that the United Nations must retain control of the air over these vital waters if this disaster is to be forestalled.]

Before the war India sought to establish an air force of no more than one squadron—about 18 planes—for Army co-operation and at the present moment it is doubtful whether India can boast of more than 100 first line fighting and bombing aircraft.

In May of 1940 a general scheme of expansion of the air force was announced. Under this plan the Indian Air Force was to be increased to a total of 12 flights, so as to produce three squadrons of three flights each by the end of 1941 and the equivalent of four squadrons of three flights each by the end of March, 1942.

Indian Navy Strong

As contrasted with the air force, India's Navy is powerful.

The Royal Indian Navy, as such, came into being only 80 years ago in succession to the Royal Indian Marine, founded by the East India Company in 1612, but it is hard at work in most waters and is expanding rapidly. It will probably give a good account of itself if it comes to grips with the Japanese.

In the past year the Navy's personnel increased 50 per cent for officers, 100 per cent for ratings, and more than 100 merchant ships have been converted into transports, mine sweepers, and other service craft.

Finding man power is not a great problem in a country with a population of 390,000,000. But stepping up the industrial output adequately is a matter of putting the whole thing on a broader footing, since Indian production is now working almost at capacity within its present limits. Although the fact is not generally realized, India has been making a great deal of equipment for Allied troops in the Middle East. Besides meeting her own needs, India has sent overseas nearly 1,000,000 filled shells and some 200,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

The Indians do not build tanks at all, or airplanes in any quantity, but they turn out howitzers, assemble most types of armored vehicles, and make shells, small arms, and small arms ammunition. In fact they fulfill nearly 80 per cent of their own military requirements, though unfortunately the remaining 20 per cent comprises the indispensables for total war.

At the present moment, India has only the beginning of an aircraft industry. The country's only factory was built last year. It is still a nassembly plant working from imported parts and is likely to remain so for some time. It is, however, gradually training skilled labor for certain operations and soon may be in a position to undertake manufacture of certain types of components, in some cases from Indian materials. The two types of aircraft now being assembled are both American, the "Harlow," a training machine, and the Curtiss "Hawk," a fighter. It is also proposed to assemble Vultee bombers in India.

Engine Industry Lacking

India has never had an internal combustion engine industry of its own and it is not regarded as feasible to start one now, since quantity production can be undertaken only by large manufacturing units, and available machine tools and labor already are in use for other war purposes.

To start manufacturing engines in India now is regarded as a hindrance rather than a help to the Empire war effort and the plan is to rely on American and British production to meet the Indian armies' needs in this respect.

More than 50 varieties of motor vehicles are being assembled in India today, ranging from completely armored vehicles to those with wooden bodies. They are built up on imported chassis, and plans are now being stepped up to provide for the output of 3,000 armored fighting vehicles this year.

Special India-built armored carriers which have gone overseas in large numbers can carry food, fuel, and water for three days and are otherwise fitted for desert warfare.

Variety of Production

Some 60,000 different classes of articles are required by a modern army and right now India is producing more than 45,000 of them. Munitions and textiles reflect wartime extension of already existing industries, but some others—such as chemicals and electrical stores—are virtually fresh fields of effort.

Contracts exceeding £123,000,000 were handled during the first two years of the war by two departments presided over by the Director General of Munitions Production and the Director General of Supply.

They harness the nation's resources and canalize supplies to the Indian Army. Co-ordination of India's war production and supplies—like that of all Empire countries in the Eastern Hemisphere—is in the hands of the Eastern Group Supply Council, presided over by the British representative at headquarters in Delhi.

Flow From Britain

But there is a big inward flow to India from Britain which, before the Japanese menace became an actuality, was expected to have supplied the Indians with £70,000,000 worth of guns, tools, wireless sets, and other equipment between the start of the war and the end of this year.

The basic expansion scheme, now urgently in need of expansion itself, was to absorb £200,000 of the British Government's money to train in India by September 1, 1942, ten assistant works managers, 1,300 supervisors, and 6,000 skilled and semi-skilled artisans for Indian ordnance factories now empolying more than 50,000 workers.

Some £5,000,000 has been spent on new plants and expansion of existing ones, and the Indian ordnance industry is just beginning to take effective shape for rendering India's forces self-supporting as regards guns, bombs, land mines, depth charges, high explosive fillings, rifles, light automatic weapons, and shells. At least 23 railway workshops and 250 trade workshops have been turned over for this purpose.

India's textile trades have been harnessed completely to the war effort. For example, the monthly output of military garments rose to 7,000,000 from 75,000 of 1939—far ahead of anything achieved in this line during the World War.

India's Share in War Thought Unimpaired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi, India, April 15

There is no reason to suppose the combined British-Indian war effort has been in any way obstructed or lessened as the result of the inability of the Cripps mission to reach an agreement with Indian leaders.

This is the general Indian opinion after mature consideration of the breakdown in the negotiations on dominion status.

The atmosphere of good will and the desire to co-operate to the fullest in repelling Japanese aggression in which the Cripps discussions came to an end do not appear to have been impaired by subsequent statements from either side.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 15—While regret continues widespread over the inability of the Cripps mission to reach an agreement, there is a strong feeling in New Delhi today that much good may yet come out of the talks.

Looking at the abortive negotiations in retrospect, many Indians wonder if perhaps Britain and India aren't now in the position of the noble knights of Mallory's Mort d'Arthur who never really appreciated each other until they had exchanged blows on the tournament field.

A definite clearing of the atmosphere has been plainly perceptible in the half-week that has followed Sir Stafford Cripps' farewell radiocast to the subcontinent. Moreover, surprisingly few expressions of resentment against the British have been heard.

Nearly all informed Indians seem willing to concede one important fact: the Cripps discussions did demonstrate that Britain was sincere about India's future freedom, although the precise extent of that sincerity is still widely debated.

Differed on Council

It is still strongly held, however, that the British proposals, while admirable in motive, were wrongly conceived to achieve their purpose. Had the British accompanied their promise of post-war freedom by concentrating every effort on setting up an immediately workable wartime government with the utmost possible transfer of responsibility, many Indians believe, they would have stood a much better chance of success.

The Congress Party leader, C. Rajagopalachariar, stressed this aspect of the negotiations in a discussion with me of the steps that led to the rejection of the proposals.

"We had thought," Mr. Rajagopalachariar told me, "that a Cabinet of representative Indians would be formed whose advice would be acted upon by the Viceroy as the constitutional head of the Government, this expectation being based on the statements of Sir Stafford who used the word Cabinet when he referred to the National Government. We were taken aback when we were told that the new Government would be only an expanded Executive Council."

Assurances Lacking

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said the Congress Party delegates then suggested that assurances might be given or instructions recorded that would enable the new body to function as a Cabinet without statutes, but that Sir Stafford was not in a position to give such assurance.

[At the conclusion of the discussions Sir Stafford described this phase of the Congress party plan as: "Government for an indefinite period by a set of persons nominated by Indian parties responsible to no legislature or electorate, incapable of being changed, and a majority of whom would be in a position to dominate large minorities."]

Indian leaders realize that the apparently eleventh-hour rejection of the British proposals must be difficult of understanding at a distance. They don't entirely absolve themselves of blame, but they hope the outside world will consider the innumerable ramifications of the Indian problem.

Distrust Persists

One of the stumbling blocks in the way of British-Indian understanding, which is frequently overlooked by the nationals of other countries, is the feeling of mutual mistrust that has grown up over the years. Some Indian observers feel that this mistrust was what prevented the British from evolving a more concrete plan for the interim regime in India, especially in regard to defense.

[London observers, as Peter Lyne pointed out in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor on April 13, believe the Indian leaders' insistence on over-all plans is strongly indicative of their political immaturity and unreadiness to undertake the responsibility of ruling an invasion-threatened nation of widely divergent races and groups.]

Another intangible contributor to the breakdown of the negotiations, it is felt in New Delhi, was the deep-seated resentment that many educated Indians feel over the patronizing attitude that some Britons take toward "colonials." If the British can convince the Indians that "patronizing" belongs to an era happily past much will be done toward bringing about a permanent solution of British-Indian relations.

Meanwhile, it is becoming clearer that in spite of their wide differences all sections of India earnestly desire to save the country from Japanese aggression.

Between British rule and Japanese control there can be no choice, Indians of all races and religions agree.

Rescue Refused Without 'Daddy'

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 15 (AP)—A little American girl, clinging to an oar in the broad Pacific, spurned rescue in a lifeboat unless it would take her "daddy," too.

Mary Ann Mayer, 11, arrived here over the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mayer, and a dozen other Far East employees of the Goodyear Rubber Company.

They left Singapore for Java under bombing. One day out, a Japanese submarine shelled the ship while passengers hurried into lifeboats.

Speedy lowering of their lifeboat filled it with water, Mr. Mayer related, and he and his wife and Mary Ann jumped from it and clung to an oar.

A flying shell fragment struck Mr. Mayer. "A few minutes later a piece of shrapnel hit Mary Ann," the father declared, and she said, "I think they've broken my hand."

When another lifeboat approached, the officer in charge called, "We are overcrowded and can only take mother and daughter."

Mary Ann, after getting into the boat, began climbing out and said, "I will not go unless my Daddy goes, too. Can't you see my Daddy has been hurt?"

The little girl won. After "a seeming eternity," Mrs. Mayer said, a friendly plane sighted the life boat and six hours later a United States warship rescued them.

Soviets Aloof

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 15—The general topic of India will be kept under a glass case as far as Soviet public opinion is concerned.

Although Russia lies nearest to India of all the great powers nothing appeared in the press but brief communiqués from British sources.

However, there is a feeling in Kuibyshev that the growing uncertainty in this part of Asia has enabled the Germans to influence the Turkish authorities into permitting the conviction of two Soviet citizens in connection with the bomb plot against Nazi Ambassador Franz von Papen.

RAF Studies Intricacies Of U. S. Aircraft

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 15—If RAF ground crews don't know their American engines, it won't be the fault of the special training school here, where this writer has just seen intense courses being given in the intricacies of American aircraft. RAF mechanics, fitters, electricians, and instrument makers are given thorough instruction by the men who made the engines; then they go back to their stations to utilize knowledge essential for the proper maintenance of American aircraft and engines so that RAF pilots can have the utmost opportunity to fly them to victory.

Fred Junk, Allison engine expert from Indianapolis, was the first instructor here at the school that opened in July last year. He brought a full outfit of Allison tools—indeed, it amounted almost to a complete section of the Allison school—and in three months he and his associates gave the Instruction Center an impetus it has never lost. Among other things, he stressed the importance of students being instructed from the very latest production types. As a result the technical training command of the RAF now diverts a small number of new engines from operational duty for this purpose.

Other Americans who helped to get things cracking along were William Aycock, also of Allisons, A. L. Walker of Douglas Company, Hugo Scamuzzi of Pratt-Whitney, and Nick Brennan of Curtiss Wright.

Huts Were Packing Cases

The original huts wherein classes were held were built out of wooden packing cases in which American planes came across the Atlantic, but today wide expansion plans are being developed.

Classes are not confined entirely to RAF personnel. They include also civilian fitters and engineers from the maintenance units all over the country.

Formerly the only way to get RAF technicians here, fully acquainted with American machines was to send them for instruction to factories in the United States. Now the schools are operating in many parts of the country, and graduates of courses on Allison, Cyclone, and Wasp engines, American hydraulic, American electrics and Turbo superchargers, and Stromberg carburetors are themselves giving instruction.

The whole question of repair and maintenance of American aircraft in Britain, however, goes beyond the scope of training schools. Eighteen months ago a depot was established here specially for repairing United States planes which were damaged in fighting or which crashed on landing. It began with 17 men, who were kept so busy that at one period they managed to go to bed only about four times a week.

Today, however, this repair outfit is growing into an immense plant, and American planes come and go with a minimum of delay. Any United States aircraft too badly damaged to be repaired in the region where it crashes is picked up and dispatched here. If the machine is so thoroughly wrecked it isn't an economical proposition to repair it, it is broken down to provide essential parts for others in better shape.

Complicated Airframes

The assembly of American planes on arrival here is one problem, repair after damage is another, but the most persistent is that in which the special training school here has been designed to solve—the problem of maintenance of complicated airframes and engines which differ in many respects from British productions.

The principal of the school is E. R. Collins who, before taking up this appointment, was with the College of Aeronautical Engineering of Chelsea and Brooklands. The initial group of instructors were chosen from men with special aptitude in repair work.

American and British planes differ in many respects and in Britain, for example, there is no counterpart to the exhaust-driven Turbo supercharger which, in layman's terms, is to an engine what oxygen apparatus is to the crew. The hydraulically-operated Boston three type and the entirely electrically-operated Boeing Fortress type offer many mechanical innovations which are different from those employed on British craft.

To master these each student receives at the start of his course an issue of prepared "basic notes" whereupon his own subsequent observations can be accurately based. The school has produced its own very effective working models and has its own engines for stripping and reassembling, while in the repair depot specimens of most types are available for study.

The Boston Havoc hydraulic system, for instance, constitutes one subject on the curriculum. And one lecture room contains a complete working apparatus pieced together from crashed machines. One of the instructors in the "electics" department told me of great difficulties they had had in preparing models and diagrams of all kinds before they had more than actual installation in operational aircraft to help them.

Publicists Protest Hail of Federal News

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 15 (AP)—Jefferson City publicity men want Washington publicity men to stop turning out so much publicity.

"Efforts by State agencies to restrict news releases to legitimate, timely information are nullified by the fact that they are 'lost in the shuffle' when the morning mail arrives at the editor's desk with a foot-high stack of Federal news matter," said a resolution adopted at a meeting of the State publicists.

Pro-German Shift at Vichy Adds to Peril of India

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vichy's apparent capitulation to Hitler, as evidenced by the announcement that Pierre Laval is back in the saddle of Unoccupied France, will have repercussions around the world, and nowhere more potent for the moment than in the Bay or Bengal, where Japanese warships now threaten.

The long-range stab at Ceylon where Colombo stands as the largest Indian Ocean naval base remaining to Britain since Singapore fell, may indicate simply a feint or a really stupendous concept of conquest.

In considering any such operations there are two other points on the western edge of the Bay of Bengal which invite Japanese invasion. These are the two French possessions of Pondicherry and Karikal, in India, to the north of Ceylon.

The former is but a scant hundred miles south of Madras, from which city, reports say, an exodus of civilian population is already beginning.

The two French possessions are in fact but tiny islets in the vast Madras Province. In hostile hands, however, their possession would mean disruption of the coastal railway line from Madras to Ceylon, via Cuddalore and Trichinopoli, and necessitate rerouting of supplies by a more circuitous line. It cannot be doubted that serious consideration to these facts is being given by Empire authorities.

Pounding at India's Door

Japanese are pounding on India's eastern door, pushing across Burma, gradually advancing along the eastern littoral of the great Bay of Bengal.

Already in possession of the Irrawaddy delta at the southern tip of Burma, the Japanese on land may be considered as having turned the right flank of the defenders, who, however, may still anchor themselves for a time in the recesses of the Arakan Yoma coastal range. It is for this reason that sea-borne invasion is creeping up the Burma coast, aiming eventually for Chittagong, terminus of the railway to Sadiya. This point has already been named as a possible terminus for another Burma road, or an air-base for commercial transport to Chungking.

Such move is a bold bid for supremacy in the Ganges delta, and its success would be dependent upon Japanese ability to dominate the entire Bay of Bengal by combined sea-air power. If successful, it would by-pass the next physical barrier to invasion of India from the east—the Brahmaputra, flowing circuitously around the eastern tips of the Himalayas to turn into the Central Indian Plain and join the Ganges.

Center of Industrial India

The twofold objective for such a move is the final blocking of any transport from India into China, and undisputed possession of the entire Burma oil region. Invasion of Bengal, incidentally, brings the intruder into an area whose population consists in large part of a non-warrior race. The Bengali has never been much of a fighter.

Calcutta, heart of the steel and mercantile region, would be a prize most coveted by Japan. Its possession would mean a serious blow to further Indian participation in the war. It may be considered, therefore that the Japanese main effort will finally concentrate on that objective, with the other western sea-air thrust toward Madras as a feint. The Japanese invasion of Bengal might well rely, if not on "fifth column" activities, at least upon the non-resistance policy of the population.

Some of India's leaders have already announced, regardless of their differences with Britain, that they will resist Japan. If they do, Japan's task would appear stupendous.

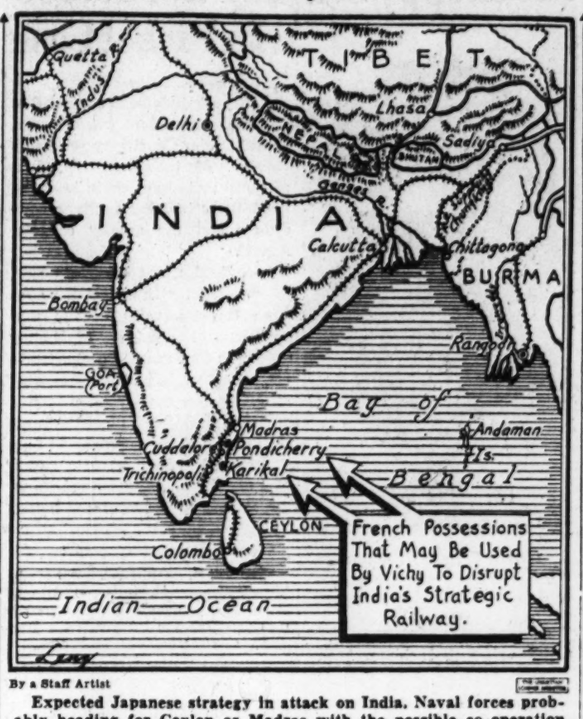
Army of Varied Races

While some of her peoples, like the Kashmiris and Begalis, can be definitely ruled out as soldier stock, the warrior races have already produced an army, voluntarily enlisted, of anything up to 2,000,000 men. This force is composed of Rajputs, Brahmas, Jats, Pathans and Moguls, in India proper; the Pathans, and Afridis of the Northwest Province, and the Gurkhas, to name the principal racial stocks.

While Moslem and Hindu differ fundamentally, most Moslems belong to the warrior tribes. This does not mean that Hindus are not warriors. The Jats, the basic peasant stock, who are to great extent enrolled in the Sikh sect, and are in majority Hindus, are all good warriors.

There is no reason to believe that the Japanese efforts can break down the will-to-win of the Indian warrior races, against a common invader.

One thing is certain—while Japan slowly creeps westward, the Australian bastion of the United Nations bristles on its flank militarily in ever increasing tempo.



By a Staff Artist

Expected Japanese strategy in attack on India. Naval forces probably heading for Ceylon or Madras with the possible co-operation of French possessions in India.

Russians Pierce Bryansk Line

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, April 15

Dispatches from Kuibyshev report strong Russian units have smashed through the first line of German defenses guarding Bryansk, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and are now besieging the second line.

The Nazi defenses guard a key salient barely 60 miles from the frontier of White Russia. The Russian assault on them is said to have developed from an offensive in which numerous communities were recaptured and 3,000 Germans killed in the past two weeks.

The Russians report that Nazi supplies captured included quantities of new rifles and machine guns apparently moved up for a German spring drive.

Heavy fighting also is reported northwest of Moscow, where the Germans were said to have lost 1,200 men in the past few days.

The Red Army newspaper, Red Star, said guerrilla detachments operating back of the German lines in the Smolensk area and widely through White Russia had captured many enemy soldiers, including 10 officers.

The German High Command in a radiocast from Berlin announced that Soviet offensive activity had slackened yesterday and that isolated attacks with fairly strong forces had been repelled by Nazi units.

The Germans claimed to have caused big fires and to have struck a munitions factory in a shelling of Leningrad and to have bombed successfully the harbor and airdrome of Sevastopol, Soviet Black Sea Naval base.

Envoy Traffic Jam at Moscow

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral William H. Standley, new United States Ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials to President Kalinin in Moscow last night in the midst of a diplomatic whirl and spring breeze of rumors that is keeping the Kuibyshev foreign colony in a dither.

Since Admiral Standley arrived by United States Army plane last week, wags have remarked that "they must have fine traffic directors in Moscow" to keep the American Ambassador and the newly arrived Japanese Ambassador, Notake Sato, from running into each other.

Mr. Sato was in Moscow presenting his credentials when Admiral Standley arrived in Kuibyshev. He was preceded in the formality by the new British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who had hurried from China via India and who bounced back in Kuibyshev in time to meet Admiral Standley. Then Admiral Standley flew to Moscow.

Both Admiral Standley and Ambassador Sato were in the Capital April 13 when Pravda printed its warning to Japan to observe the strict letter of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

Just before Admiral Standley saw President Kalinin, the Turkish Ambassador, Haydar Aktay, left Kuibyshev for home, announcing that the situation in Turkey was tense.

Sandwiched in between these comings and goings was the arrival of Roger Garreau, Minister of the Free French Committee, who deposited himself in the Grand Hotel here, and of the Yugoslav Minister, Stanoe Simich.

Travel Bureaus Put Under I. C. C. Rules

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that "share expense" automobile travel bureaus were subject to Federal regulation under the Interstate Commerce Act.

The ruling held that, after May 15, such bureaus must obtain ICC approval of their operation in promoting interstate travel. The regulation applies specifically to operators purporting to sell travel information only.

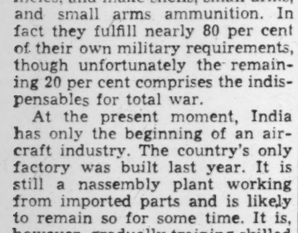
Many travel bureaus have been conducting regular services in bringing together automobile drivers and prospective passengers and arranging for travel on the "share expense" basis, the ICC said. The bureaus have charged fees for their services.

An ICC investigation showed that "share expense" bureaus operated as regular businesses in many western points, the Commission said, with the bureaus "quite extensive" in Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.; El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kan.

Communists in Chile Ask Break With Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 15 (AP)—The Communist Party issued a manifesto calling on Chile to join the United Nations "against the Fascist aggressors."

The party, part of the Left coalition which elected President Rios, called on the new Administration to carry out the recommendation of the Rio de Janeiro conference and break relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy. Chile and Argentina are the sole Western Hemisphere nations mantaining relations with the Axis.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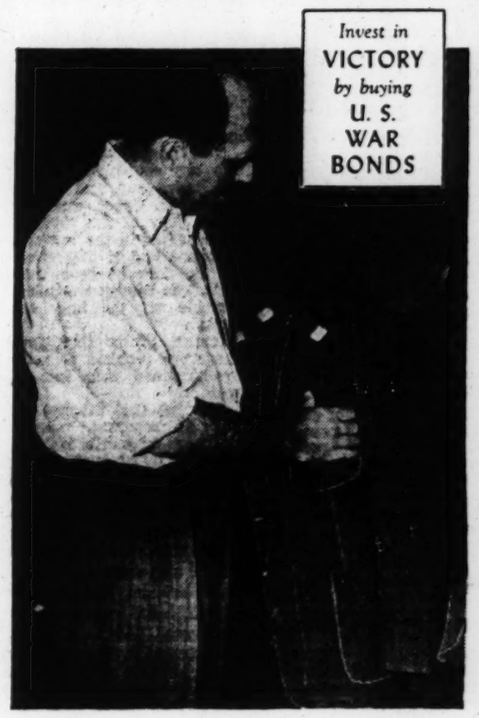

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Navy Plane Makes Epic Rescue Of 17 From Raft in Choppy Sea

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—An already heavily-laden naval patrol plane recently rescued 16 men and one woman from a life raft in the Caribbean, the Navy reports, and flew them safely to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, although it had to take off from a bumpy sea with a total of 25 persons aboard.

The twin-engined craft, which had a normal carrying capacity of only seven men, was piloted by Ensign Francis E. Pinter, of Bethlehem, Pa., who continued his hunt for enemy submarines even while performing the hazardous rescue mission.

"I did not drop my depth charges on the rough sea landing or take-off," Ensign Pinter reported to his superiors, "as I had hoped that we might sight an enemy submarine crossing Windward Passage."

The 17 persons rescued were survivors of a torpedoed American merchantman, the loss of which was recently announced by the Navy, and they were picked up by the patrol plane, a Consolidated Catalina, while it was making a flight from San Juan, P. R., to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The story of the extraordinary exploit was revealed by the Navy Department after receipt here of Ensign Pinter's report from Vice-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, who praised the action as "one requiring the highest degree of skill and aircraftmanship."

Associated Press

Ensign Francis E. Pinter

Pilot of Navy plane that rescued 16 men and one woman from raft at sea.

Were on Routine Flight

Ensign Pinter and seven other Navy men, one more than the plane's normal capacity, set out on what was scheduled as a routine flight on the morning of March 9. About four hours out of San Juan Ensign Pinter was ordered by Guantanamo to investigate a raft afloat near the Caribbean end of the Windward Passage and "report number of men on raft and possibility of rescue."

He proceeded to the position given and 45 minutes later came upon the raft which he circled at an altitude of 200 feet. He was unable, however, to determine the number of survivors crowded on the makeshift float which was only about 10 feet square.

Obviously, the people were in urgent need of rescue but Ensign Pinter had the safety of his men to think about as well. His report said that he "debated the possibility of landing and getting away with it."

It continued:

"We had 500 gallons of gas, two depth charges, beaching gear, three machine guns, three tow reels and wire, targets, and personal gear, besides the personnel on board.

"On the other hand we had burned 300 gallons of gas which was 1,800 pounds less than we had on take off; so I decided to land. We dropped smoke flares for wind direction and landed near the raft."

Once on the water he was able to determine that the raft was crowded with 16 men and one woman and that they had tasted neither food nor water for 60 hours, their vessel having been torpedoed in the early morning of March 7.

The sea was rough and it was impossible to taxi the plane up to the raft so Ensign Pinter maneuvered it so that a line could be passed to the survivors and the raft pulled to the bow of the plane. Stanley B. Bezanson, Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class, climbed out on a wing and made the line fast.

The survivors were taken into the plane through the navigator's hatch, all of them virtually having to be carried aboard.

Cloth targets were then pressed into use as blankets, water was distributed and first aid was administered. Space was extremely short. Four of the survivors had to be placed in the bombing compartment and a fifth was seated on the deck between the pilots' seats. The woman was made comfortable on the only available bunk.

Ensign Pinter then faced the dangerous problem of getting his overburdened ship into the air again.

"On the first attempt at take-off," he reported, "the diagonally crossing swells hit the plane bouncing us 90 degrees out of our original course. I immediately cut the guns, shifted more weight forward and tried again.

Bounced Into the Air

"On this attempt I managed to get the step and start the run. The plane bounced high into the air without speed and on each bounce Thompson (Aviation Machinist's Mate Lewis M. Thompson, the co-pilot) gave it more power as I nosed it down at the peak of each bounce and pulled back as we hit the swells and waves, easing the blow and still increasing air speed.

"Finally on one of the bounces I gave it maximum power available and it stayed in the air. It took us approximately 20 minutes to climb to 500 feet.

"Landed at 16:25 (4:25 p. m., Guantanamo Time) and turned survivors over to the Medical Department.

"I did not drop my depth charges on the rough sea landing or take-off as I had hoped that we might sight an enemy submarine crossing Windward Passage."

Mr. Bezanson was identified by the Navy as the husband of Mrs. Evelyn Francis Bezanson of Wollaston, Mass. A native of Omaha, Neb., he has been in the Navy since 1934.

Mr. Thompson is the husband of Mrs. Dorothy Alice Thompson of San Diego, Calif. He has been in the Navy since 1917. He is a qualified naval aviation pilot.

Texan in RCAF Swaps For U. S. Air Commission

SEATTLE, Wash., April 15 (AP)—A husky Texan who claimed the distinction of being the first American to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force traded uniforms today for a chance to fight under his own flag.

L. H. Witherspoon shed his flight lieutenant's rank and was commissioned in the United States naval air force as a lieutenant, junior grade.

Mr. Witherspoon is a native of Childress, Texas.

Union Ordered To Pay $30,000 In Picket Case

By the Associated Press

A $30,000 judgment against five San Francisco unions was returned by a Superior Court jury yesterday which held they had libeled a picketed restaurant chain in strike handbills criticizing sanitary conditions and the quality of food served.

B-G food shops attorneys said they would try to collect the sum from the treasuries of the five American Federation of Labor unions in San Francisco—bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses, and miscellaneous employees.

Picket lines were placed around restaurants of the company in San Francisco last May 23 as a result of a dispute arising from efforts of the unions to organize employees of the company.

Other labor developments:

Cincinnati, Ohio—Thomas J. (Brocky) Farrell sought dismissal in a State Court of civil suit charges that for 30 years he has ruled the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Joint Council No. 26 (A. F. of L.) autocratically and failed to account for between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 of union funds.

Six of an estimated 10,000 Cincinnati area teamsters headed by Mr. Farrell sued him and 13 associates, seeking appointment of a receiver for the Union, an accounting, and injunctive relief from a rule which the petition charges is maintained "with the severity of the most autocratic of dictators."

The suit, filed by J. W. Brown, local counsel for A. F. of L. Unions, and Attorney Sol Goodman, contended that Mr. Farrell had "failed to account for between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000" received from Joint Council No. 26 and 11 of its affiliated Unions.

Washington — Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia accused William Green, President of the A. F. of L., of "doing more to destroy the respect and support of the American people for legitimate unionism" through his "persistent attitude of condoning and defending the bad as well as the good" in A. F. of L. organizations "than I could do in a lifetime of legislative effort."

Mr. Smith laid before Congress an exchange of correspondence between himself and Mr. Green, in which Mr. Green criticized the Virginian for "the anti-labor attitude which you constantly manifest."

Not in C. I. O. Line

MILWAUKEE, April 15 (AP)—The Wisconsin State C. I. O. Executive Board declares that attempts of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers to organize dairy farmers had "nothing in common with the principles of the C. I. O."

The C. I. O., the Board asserted, is dedicated to victory in the war, whereas the U. M. W. drive is "connected with the policy of isolationism, appeasement, and confusion to defeat the war effort."

Antiques: Early Stoneware Much Prized by Collectors

By Lura Woodside Watkins

Within the memory of many of us, every household held a number of stoneware jugs and crocks for pickles, molasses, or butter, and very useful affairs they were. Made by hand on a potter's wheel, they were usually of good form and were frequently embellished with interesting floral or animal motives, in cobalt blue or brown. Such pottery is highly esteemed today, either for actual service or for its decoration, which enlivens the grayish color of the ware.

The style seems to have been established by German and Dutch potters, who had made similar stoneware in Europe and had, indeed, supplied the English market until about 1700. In America, suitable clay for the purpose was found in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but not in New England. Hence, the earliest American stoneware was produced in the Middle Atlantic States.

Since, in early Colonial times, small sailing vessels were the only freight lines, the difficulties of transportation restricted the New England potters to the use of local clay, and they contented themselves, perforce, with making articles of common redware. After 1800, they were better able to import the necessary clay from New Jersey, thus making possible the establishment of stoneware potteries.

These increased in number, until, by 1850, there were 25 or more in operation in this part of the country. Stoneware was so useful and durable and was such an excellent substitute for the more fragile redware that it was soon greatly in demand. The little country potteries manned by two or three workers were gradually supplanted by larger manufactories operated on an industrial scale.

Old-Fashioned Setting

Wherever a lover of the old-time crafts has a house or a garden, he is likely to set out a jug or two on the doorstep, or to save a fine jar for flowers. He finds that this ware fits perfectly in any old-fashioned setting. Perhaps he has thought of his stone pots as Bennington ware, but could he know their real origin he would probably find that they came from some other town. "Bennington" pottery, like "Sandwich" glass, is to be found (in name) everywhere, but one is not the only pottery, nor the other the only pressed glass.

Beautiful jugs and jars, usually undecorated but frequently of a rich brown color, were made in Boston by an unknown potter who stamped them with the word BOSTON, and the date 1804. They are exceptionally good in shape, with bulging lines. Early Charlestown stoneware is handsome, too. Its manufacture was begun about 1812 by Barnabas Edmands, and was continued by his sons and others for almost 100 years. The early pieces are marked CHARLESTOWN, and nearly always have neat little impressed designs—hearts, eagles, or tassels.

Boston collectors will undoubtedly run across Chelsea stoneware now and then. It was the work of Loammi Kendall, who, even less literate than some of his contemporaries, signed his name Kendle. Only the other day I saw an interesting Chelsea crock decorated with a life-like bird—a favorite motive of Victorian potters.

Collector's Item

This salt-glazed stoneware jar is stamped John Remmy, Manhattan Wells, New York. This man and his descendants were potters in New York for a century. Stamp indicates the jar probably was made by the second or third generation of that name.

Large quantities of stoneware were made at Somerset, Massachusetts, and are often found in this vicinity. The mark is usually L. & B. G. Chase. The Somerset potteries were founded in 1847, at the period when forms were becoming less good and decorations more elaborate. Indeed, nearly all the ware profusely decorated with large birds, deer, or with a great deal of leaf design, was made during the early 1860's. The preceding shapes, with swelling curves were at that time abandoned for straight-sided jugs, jars, and crocks, which offered a simpler surface as background for the potter's skill in decoration. Whether the ornamentation so often derived from objects familiar to the Yankee potter's daily surroundings was applied with a brush or by pouring the liquid slip from a quill-cup it represents an attempt at self-expression that is perhaps nowhere else encountered among the later New England craftsmen.

It is not to be supposed that every old stone crook or jug has aesthetic value. On the contrary, thousands upon thousands were turned out that are undistinguished either for form or decoration. The occasion piece that has individuality is the one sought by collectors. Unusual forms, such as pitchers, inkwells, water coolers, or mugs, are among the rare. They were made in many New England potteries, and may bear the mark of Sidney Risley, of Norwich, Connecticut; Hastings & Belding, Ashfield, Massachusetts; or possibly of one of the numerous Crafts family. They worked in Whately, Mass.; Nashua, N. H., and Portland, Maine.

From the student's point of view, it is perhaps fortunate that the stoneware potters marked their wares so plainly with the place name and their own signatures. Collectors, too, have a weakness for marks. A great many beautiful pieces, however, and those perhaps the earlier types, have no mark, and must be judged for their intrinsic value.

Record Shows Slowdowns In 8 War Plants

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15 — A compilation of reports accusing labor in eight war plants of deliberate slowdowns, signed by Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher, was made public last night by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia.

Declaring himself "startled" by the report, which was written under the letterhead of Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of Navy, Senator Byrd, in giving publicity to the charges, commented:

"If anything is more reprehensible than a complete halt of work on war production it must be a deliberate slowdown."

Three of the eight reports attributed some part of the alleged slowdowns to management.

In testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman, said, "there's too damned much loafing going on in the shipyards right now."

The Navy compilation at once brought furious denials from a number of unions concerned. It was headed "the following slowdowns have been reported," and set forth the charges without comment. Typical cases:

Specific Cases Are Cited

Atlas Press Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., status—25 per cent slowdown has been in effect since Feb. 25. due to S. W. O. C. demand for closed shop and wage increases.

Aluminum Company of America, Detroit, status: This company has been operating at approximately 40 per cent of capacity and it is alleged that the local leaders of the C. I. O. are responsible.

Bendix Aviation Company, South Bend, Ind., status: 75 per cent production exists at this plant as a result of workers on each shift reporting for work a half hour late and stopping a half hour before the shift ends. It is also reported that the management is not using all available machines.

Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., status: This plant is operating at 40 per cent of capacity due to labor leaders' demand for slowdown and also because of inefficient management. It is reported that in several sections of the plant all of the employees, including the foremen, are enemy aliens.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, status: The Inspector of Naval Aircraft reports that U. A. W.-C. I. O. local labor leaders were responsible for constant discontent of the workers caused by statements that they were overwoked, the hours too long, and wages inadequate. Plant operating about 60 per cent of capacity.

By No Means Inclusive

Senator Byrd commented that the compilation affecting eight plants included reports "only on plants having navy contracts and does not include those for the Maritime Commission and the War Department."

A subcommittee of Senators Mon C. Wallgren (D), of Washington, Harley M. Kilgore (D), of West Virginia, and Joseph A. Ball (R), of Minnesota, reported to the Truman Committee recently, following an official inspection of West Coast shipyards and aircraft plants, that earlier reports of deliberate slowdowns were "without foundation," and attributed them to misunderstandings or "irresponsible sources."

Nicholas Dragon, Assistant Chief of Aviation in Curtiss-Wright plants for the C. I. O.-United Auto Workers, telegraphed Senator Byrd from Ohio yesterday:

"Your statement that the U. A. W.-C. I. O. is the cause of slowdowns in production at the Curtiss-Wright plant in Columbus is a vicious lie."

Other union leaders made protests.

Blames Outside Interference

At Grand Rapids, Mich., R. W. Clark, President of the Hayes Corporation, named as one factory where there was a slowdown, said that while a dispute with the U. A. W. over wages had contributed to a slowdown, he believed a "more important factor" was the "almost constant specification changes the prime contractors have ordered."

"We are behind schedule," Mr. Clark admitted, "but it is not the fault of the Hayes Corporation. You can't operate at capacity when your plans are continually altered from the outside."

Mr. Clark's statement differed with one by Leonard Woodcock, international representative of the U. A. W., who said the Corporation was ahead of schedule in the production of aircraft parts. Supporting his claim, Mr. Woodcock said that 300 workers had been laid off recently.

There were indications of far reaching developments in the formulation of an Administration labor policy in President Roosevelt's press conference yesterday. He said that current anti-inflation studies would be tied in to some degree with labor and wages. He said he was pushing through the new program, but did not specifically support the general belief that it will include drastic new controls on wages, profits, prices and rents.

Pan American Day Message By Roosevelt on Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15 — President Roosevelt's message to the republics of the Western Hemisphere on Pan American Day was one of aboslute confidence of victory and a promise that the voice of the New World would be decisive in framing the future peace.

The President foresees two more years of war, perhaps three, entailing great sacrifice before victory can be assured.

He believes that the nations of the Western World will play a controlling role in preventing any future attack on American civilization.

He is certain that the United States will exert as large an influence in winning and maintaining the peace as it does in winning the war.

He considers the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere to be "a great thorn in the flesh of Herr Hitler."

"We Are Going Places"

These are the views which Mr. Roosevelt expressed informally at the White House yesterday afternoon when he met with the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in commemoration of Pan American Day.

"We are going places," the President said. "We will get somewhere. And we are going to have a couple of years, perhaps three years, before we can make sure that our type of civilization is going to survive. I am perfectly confident of it myself. We have all got to sacrifice. But we are going to come out the winner in the long run."

What Name for War?

Mr. Roosevelt revealed to the meeting his own suggestion of what this war should be called. He said he had been groping for the right name for it for some little time, that the suggestions so far hadn't been very good. He offered the idea that it be called "The Survival War." He said he was not closing his mind to something better but that he thought "survival" described pretty well what the United Nations were up against.

The President excused himself from making a formal speech. He sat at his desk and spoke casually, without detailed notes, to the Ministers of the Latin-American republics. He explained that a formal speech takes him a week to prepare and that at the present time he has no spare weeks.

Address by Wallace

Vice-President Wallace radiocast in Spanish last night as a part of the celebration and his remarks in English were read over the Columbia network by Edward Arnold, the actor.

"It is only through this concept of interdependence that we have realized the rights and the duties we owe mutually to each other," he said, "so inherent is this philosophy in the American way of life that Argentina, arising triumphant from a sanguinary war in 1870, announced that 'victory does not create rights.' And more recently, in Buenos Aires, at the termination of the Chaco war, was declared a peace 'without victors or vanquished.'

"World events now make it imperative that we should crystallize the fine idealism on which Pan Americanism is based into a powerful force to root out the evil of global aggression. Pan Americanism is a concept so sacred that it is worth fighting for. Only through Pan Americanism may the common man of city and country achieve the spiritual dignity and the material well-being which are the inalienable rights of mankind.

"In the United States I hope to see the day when we shall celebrate April 14 with as great fervor as July 4—the day of independence. I trust that in each of the Latin-American nations the day will come when they will celebrate with as much rejoicing our day of interdependence as their cherished day of independence."

Plans for Recruiting Women To Work on Farms Are Issued

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Directions for recruiting a women's land army to help grow "food for freedom" were issued to farm localities all over the country today by the U. S. Employment Service. At the same time it warned women against a mass rush to overalls and tractors.

The first use of women, the Employment Service said, probably will be in orchards and on berry and vegetable farms where quick harvesting is imperative.

The service is now completing plans for signing up "farmerettes" on a local or area basis.

"The great bulk of farm labor will continue to be done by men and women who customarily do this kind of work for a living," Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said.

"Recruiting of women as extra hands, in communities where the usual sources of farm labor prove inadequate, must be carefully planned and centralized in the local U. S. Employment Office," he said. "This auxiliary labor force of women workers must be tied in with the regular established organization for recruiting and placing farm workers if the women are to have a chance to perform a really useful service.

"Farmers in many communities," Mr. McNutt predicted, "are going to have to turn to women for help. But," he added, "this does not mean that the hundreds of thousands of women who are ready and willing to work on farms as a patriotic service should get into overalls and go looking for jobs."

Local employment agencies are being advised to recruit local farm women workers from one farm job to another were also urged by Mr. McNutt.

Carefully worked out control schedules for routing units of women workers were from one farm job to another were also urged by Mr. McNutt.

No definite living arrangements have been made for land army workers. Representatives of the employment service have been instructed to discuss this problem with farmers and co-operating civic agencies in farm communities. "In many cases," the United States Employment Service said, "the farmer and his wife might both house and board the workers, but in other cases it might be more practical for groups of women to rent quarters and establish a housekeeping arrangement, sharing the living expenses."

Local officials were also advised to look into the transportation problem. In cases where farmers are unwilling to arrange for transportation, some other means of getting women from job to job may have to be found.

Farmers who need women to help them and women who want to offer their services at regular rates of farm pay are both expected to make arrangements through their local United States Employment Service Office.

Roosevelt Pan-American Day Talk to Envoys

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's remarks to diplomats of Latin America in observance of Pan-American Day yesterday:

Do not let us be formal. We are not having any formalities today, because whenever I make a speech it takes me one week to prepare it, and I have no spare weeks at the present time.

I think it is a fine thing that again we are celebrating Pan-American Day. I hope that we are celebrating it in every republic, because I think it has more significance this year than at any previous time in the history of the hemisphere. I know that some of you have—one or two of you—certain problems back home. And, I do think that the idea is being understood more than ever before what would happen if any part of the hemisphere were dominated by a successful Germany. We wouldn't live the same kind of lives—that is the easiest way of putting it. Because that new—not the old German civilization—that new German civilization is so totally different from what all of us have been accustomed to since we were born. I shudder to think what would happen to any part of the hemisphere that came under German dominion.

So I am looking for a word—as I said to the newspaper men a little while ago—I want a name for the war. I haven't had any very good suggestions. Most of them are too long. My own thought is that perhaps there is one word that we could use for this war, the word "survival."

The survival war. That is what it comes pretty close to being—the survival of our civilization, the survival of democracy, the survival of hemisphere—the newest hemisphere of all of them—which has developed in its own ways. On the surface these ways may be a bit different, but down at the bottom there is the same kind of civilization that has come from a love of liberty and the willingness to pioneer. So I think that survival is what our problem is, survival of what we have all lived for for a great many generations. I think in all of the republics we have, relatively speaking, quite an ancient civilization—reckoned since we have had independence, and even for a good many years before that. That is why I hope that continental hemispheric solidarity and unanimity are going to continue. At the last Pan-American conference of the hemisphere down at Rio—while some people felt it had not gone so far as it would like to go—we did manage to retain the objective of unanimity.

There may be other problems after the war that we will have to work out among ourselves, sitting around the table, but at the present time we have substantial unanimity. That is a great thorn in the flesh of Herr Hitler. He felt that the success of the Rio conference was a very serious blow to the Axis' efforts to dominate the world.

And so I hope that we will go on as we have in the past. A few of you were here at the time—in the summer of 1933, after I had been in here for a few months—we had a bit of trouble in the Republic of Cuba. I asked all of the Ambassadors and Ministers of this Hemisphere to come in and sit around the table in an informal way and I told them that I didn't want the United States to do anything without everybody knowing all about it, and that my thought was that it was a problem for Cuba to decide for herself. Cuba did, and many old-fashioned commentators in this country said it was a terrible thing to let Cuba handle the affairs of Cuba.

So I hope we will continue to have the unanimity of the past. And when it comes to cleaning up the mess at the end of this war, after the Axis is defeated, we will have again an Hemispheric council around here to see what we are going to do all over the world, because we will have a very great voice in preventing, in the future, an attack on our American civilization.

I haven't prepared any speech. These are just some thoughts that come to me every day—day and night.

We are going places. We will get somewhere. And we are going to have a couple of years, perhaps three years, before we can make sure that our type of civilization is going to survive. I am perfectly confident of it myself. We have all got to sacrifice. But we are going to come out the winner in the long run.

It is good to see you all, and I hope that next year we will be in an even better state than we are in 1942. Good luck to you.

U. S. Soldiers in Australia Urged Not to Wed While There

MELBOURNE, April 15 (AP)—United States commanders in Australia have been instructed to do their utmost to persuade American soldiers not to marry while serving in the southwest Pacific, Major John Kinney, chief of the chaplains, said today.

"We don't want our soldiers to undertake responsibilities of family life at this time," Major Kinney said in an interview. "At present the American soldier can guarantee his Australian wife nothing. He doesn't even know where he is going to be from day to day.

"We encourage engagements. If after the war, a soldier wants to remain in Australia, settle down and raise a family, I say go to it. I recommend our boys highly as future Australian citizens."

Some 30 of the AEF took Australian brides soon after they arrived, causing sharp protests from Australian churchmen. Australian newspapers came swiftly to the aid of the lovelorn with apologies for the pastors' criticism.

Subs Get Two More

NORFOLK, Va., April 15 (AP)—Four seamen were lost and eight others were missing after two medium sized merchant ships were torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast last week, the Fifth Naval District announced last night. Fifty-nine survivors from the two vessels were landed at Morehead City, N. C.

CCC and NYA Under Attack

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma told Senators today that "a great majority of first term prisoners in his State's Granite Reformatory were former Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, and recommended abolition of that organization and the National Youth Administration.

Chairman Thomas (D) of Utah, of the Senate Labor Committee immediately informed Mr. Phillips he would communicate with the appropriate authorities and recommend that NYA and CCC aid be withdrawn from Oklahoma.

The Governor told the committee it was impossibe for a farmer to get a full day's work from a youth who had spent one or two enlistments in a CCC camp.

Senator Thomas declared Mr. Phillips' statement was "the most startling and interesting we've heard since NYA was established."

Earlier Ben H. Henthorn, president of the Kansas City College of Commerce, urged abolition of the ..YA, declaring that the money spent on it would pay an army of 2,473,327 men for a year at the private's base pay of $21 a month.

Mr. Phillips' appearance before the Committee was unscheduled. He took the stand at the invitation of Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee, author of the bill to abolish the two agencies.

Repeattedly he declared that the relatively short hours and the type of work done in CCC camps did not fit young men for enery into private industry.

"Every body should learn some trade," he said. "We want to make tax-paying citizens, not tax-eating citizens."

Mr. Phillips said he thought the NYA had done some good, but that the time for it had passed. And the CCC, he said, had "contributed somewhat to stabilizing morale" by operating work camps for former service men.

Mr. Henthorn also broadened his criticism of relief operations to take in the Work Projects Administration as he testified before the Committee.

"I find no correlation," he said, "between the meticulous energy with which we are urged to save old paper and toothpaste tubes with the prodigious extravagance which has characterized the activities of the NYA and WPA in many places."

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British Public Schools: Can They Survive War?

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15 — Contending that Britain has heard too much talk about postwar reconstruction and now wants to see something actually done, Education Minister Richard A. Butler has taken the lead in meeting this popular demand by giving an authoritative outline of educational reforms which already are being put into practical shape by his department.

Mr. Butler was speaking to a conference here on the National Union of Teachers whose President Mr. William Griffith, described the new Government education program as the most progressive policy ever sponsored by a British President of the Board of Education.

Far-reaching reforms on which the new school era will be based and which are hailed today as enthusiastically by the press as they are by teachers attending the conference include the following:

1. A national minimum standard of education for all children.
2. Equal opportunity for all children which Mr. Butler preferred to call "training suited to individual talents." This would mean, he said, that to every child as it grew up from 11 onwards there would be open access to senior schools, modern schools, secondary schools, boarding schools, technical schools, and universities.
3. Selection of children should be based not only on examination but on record and character as well.
4. Education is to be combined with more expert training for industry, with a revitalized system of apprenticeship, a practical form of continued education, but with retention at the same time of a high regard for the vocation of the plow and the coal mine.
5. Efforts are being directed toward finding a pattern for Christian teaching which will be generally agreed upon.

Pace Too Slow

Mr. Butler told the teachers that educational reform schemes already were in operation before the war, but that the pace was too slow for him. "I am opposed to everything which promises the substance but gives only the shadow."

The Minister boldly rejected the view, still fairly widely held in Britain, that "no effort should be spent on postwar planning until the war is won." Mr. Butler thus clearly associated himself with elements in the British Government which keep pressing the Churchill Cabinet for a more precise definition of peace aims to meet the demands of what is probably a majority of the ordinary folk in this country.

On the issue of Britain's public school system—which corresponds to private schools in the States—Mr. Butler told the Teachers Union that "the less inbred or 'special' are our leading strains in the educational world, the better it will be for the future of the nation."

Discussion of the public schools proved the usual provocative topic in earlier stages of the conference. Mr. Griffith expressed the opinion that the "so-called public school stands in the way of social unity. State schools should supply all the national leaders that are required. Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were examples of such leaders." Mr. Griffith added that if the son of a dustman should sit side by side with a duke's son in the classrooms of the future, so much the better for both boys.

Would Abolish System

The proposal that all existing "public schools" and other independent schools be abolished or incorporated in the national system was made by a London school teacher during a conference of head mistresses at Malvern. At a later session, however, the resolution giving expression to this demand was defeated by a conference of delegates. Instead, the conference approved a resolution to bring independent schools into closer relation with the national system.

This was also the line taken by Mr. Butler, who told a London audience that his Department was seeking a formula which would enable nonsubsidized schools to be more closely assimilated with subsidized schools which, in return for the loss of their independence, would be relieved of some of their present financial burdens. That is the present line being taken by many of the ablest thinkers in Britain. They hesitate to advocate throwing overboard the public-school tradition.

This war has done two things to British public schools: It has made impossible their continuation as formerly constituted because of economic changes, and it has convinced the vast majority of the British people that the public-school system needs changing.

What Britain is debating today is what is to become of all those lovely old school quadrangles where Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Sir Stafford Cripps, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and countless other famous Britons learned the early lessons of life. What is to become of the spirit of Mr. Chipps? Are they to be discarded for ever? If not, how can they best be adapted to the new order?

That is a more difficult problem for Britain than many of the other educational advances such as those outlined by Mr. Butler and so well received here generally.

American Troops Pay 'Good Neighbor' Visit

Associated Press

Soldiers Crossing a Friendly Border

Shouts of "Viva Americanos" greeted United States soldiers as they marched across the border at Calexico, Calif., into Mexicali, Mexico, on April 11 during the third annual International Desert Cavalcade. A Mexican Army detachment, in turn, led the parade back across the border into Calexico to be greeted by equally loud cheers from Americans.

Education in China Booms During War

By the Columbia Broadcasting Company

New York, April 15

China today has 102 institutions of higher learning in Free China as compared with only 33 before the war, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador at London, stated, according to the British Broadcasting Company.

Dr. Koo said the Free China Government is attempting to build up an adequate number of specialists, technicians and administrators of whom there is an acute shortage throughout China.

Canada's Gold Output

OTTAWA—Gold production in Canada in 1941 totalled 5,351,689 fine ounces, valued at $206,040,000, as compared with the 1940 output of 5,311,145 fine ounces valued at $204,479,083.

War Prisoners Came Home

CAIRO, Egypt, April 15 (AP)—Unexpectedly free after months of captivity in enemy prison camps, some of the wounded Britons just exchanged for British-held Italian prisoners luxuriated on the broad terrace of a fine military hospital overlooking the Nile—and talked.

They told how they waited, penned up for months, with waning patience and hope, while the details of the exchange—the first of the war—were worked out.

The Italian watchword, they decided, was "Tomorrow!"

They told of their jubilation when, finally, they were back in British hands. Most of them had been prisoners since the big Nazi push in Libya last year.

"We were like kids at a Christmas party when we boarded the Llandovery Castle," one tough sergeant described the scene aboard the British transfer ship. "There were books and food everywhere. We didn't know what to go for first."

And news!

Another sergeant told of having received the "news" of Moscow's fall—although somehow, gradually, the truth seeped through. But, he said, it still "will take a bit of time to get our bearings again."

Although some of the men were hesitant about talking of their experiences because of possible repercussions on their mates still held and despite the fact that they were rounded up from scattered camps, they gave the general impression of humane treatment.

Sulmona, a camp in Italy to which the Britons first went, was divided into separate compounds for officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, they explained. Only the troops were allowed to go outside on digging parties.

Oddly, "allowed" is the right word. It was regarded as a privilege simply because time hangs heavily on prisoners' hands. One sergeant said he was disciplined for getting into a work unit.

Idleness was cured partly by language classes, dramatics and music. The International Red Cross, which the boys praised unanimously, managed to get musical instruments, and bands gave regular concerts in a recreation hall supplied by the captors.

'Invasion From the Top' at Vichy Seen

Continued from Page 1

man who would have the fewest scruples against any action that would further a German victory over Britain and the United States. Thus the futility and inadequacy of Vichy's former assurances that Madagascar will be defended against the Axis is now only too apparent.

Vichy-U. S. Relations

In fact there is a feeling here that one of the first diplomatic consequences of Laval's accession to power is likely to be the breaking off of relations with Vichy by the American Government.

It is hard to see how the State Department after its references in a recent note to a 'handful of Frenchmen who have sordidly and abjectly attempted to prostitute their country to that very regime in Germany which is bent on nothing less than the permanent enslavement of France" could continue relations with a regime dominated by Laval, a "Gauleiter," as the press here today calls him.

Maurice de Jean, National Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Free French Government in London, in a special statement to The Christian Science Monitor, emphasized that the capitulation of Pétain to Darlan is by no means the same thing as the capitulation of the French people—it is an implicit acknowledgement and admission by the Nazis that they have been unable to win the co-operation of the French people and so had to resort to a threat of force to install Laval as head of the regime.

Tragic Date for France

"Naturally, the French people will be grateful to those governments which make such distinction between the people and the group of traitors in Vichy," M. de Jean said. Such distinction will be a great encouragement to them in their struggle to throw off the yoke of the German oppressor."

Declaring that April 14 when Laval returned to power must be considered the most decisive and most tragic date in French history since the armistice, M. de Jean said it marked the beginning of a revolutionary period in France which was bound to bring increasing opposition on the part of the French people to Laval and his henchmen at Vichy.

There are two favorable aspects to this new situation, M. de Jean declared. The first, he said, was that Hitler has thereby admitted his failure to win the support of the French people and betrayed his uneasiness at what might happen there while he engaged in his spring offensive in the East.

"I believe by installing Laval as head of the Government in Vichy that Hitler has made a blunder comparable in importance to his attack on Russia," M. de Jean said.

All Disguises Gone

"For the French public see through Laval and I consider his appointment certain to lead to clashes of internal resistance and rioting now that the people see that Hitler is the real head of the Vichy crowd."

This is the second favorable aspect of the situation, M. de Jean said: "It strips all disguise from the Vichy government and dissipates the equivocal position of Pétain, revealing the whole political setup there as nothing more than an instrument of the Nazis.'

Pétain's capitulation is regarded as all the more complete because he had privately informed various diplomats in Vichy that he would never recall Laval to office.

The fact that Pétain has now relinquished to Laval the chairmanship of the Cabinet, and that Laval as Minister of the Interior has power over the police as well as authority over foreign affairs indicates that Pétain has now been pushed definitely into the background.

Although Laval is reported to have made a statement of policy in which he said he aimed at friendly relations with Germany and with the United States, his violent note to the State Department calling Welles' earlier message "insulting" probably gives a truer picture of the line he intends to follow.

Postponement of the Riom trial is seen here as another sign of Vichy's capitulation to Berlin's demands, since the Nazis have not ceased to complain at the disclosures made by Daladier, Blum, and others.

Open Enlistment In U. S. Is Urged

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Carlos Fallon, former chief of staff of the Colombian Navy, urged that "a part of the United States forces be thrown open to the enlistment of Latin-American volunteers."

Commander Carlos, son of the Colombian Consul in Chicago, made the plea in an address written for a dinner meeting highlighting a celebration to establish closer relations with the 20 republics in Central and South Amercia.

"Many of us know, he said, "that this is our fight and we want to do our share. We are not made of the stuff that can wait until our Governments iron out all the political and diplomatic difficulties for a declaration of war. The enemy isn't waiting. Hitler is using every man in Europe who will pick up a rifle for him. Japan has organized Koreans, Malays, the Burmese to fight for her empire. In this war the enemy is using all available man-power. The Americas have to do the same.

"We also feel that there are some things worth fighting for and dying for. The men at Wake Island and the Philippines have shown that North Americans can fight and die for their ideals.

"Because many of us have received special training in jungle warfare we could think of no greater honor than to form part of the force that avenges the heroes of Bataan Peninsula."

RAF Keeps Up Bombings After Setting Fires in Ruhr

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—The RAF began its second 24 hours of a nonstop air offensive over the Continent early today with raids against the strongly-entrenched occupied coast after leaving "very large" fires burning in night raids on the Ruhr Valley.

The daylight attacks were made in the wake of blasting raids on the Ruhr by a heavy force of powerful night bombers and all-day attacks against occupied Europe yesterday.

The Ruhr, where most of the German heavy industries are concentrated, has been under a hail of heavy bombs for six of the past 10 nights. The only interruptions were due to bad weather.

The weight of high explosive bombs being dropped on the Ruhr was said to run into "hundreds of tons each night an attack is made."

The Air Ministry, indicating the wide scope of last night's raids, announced 11 bombers were missing.

The attacks also included raids on Le Havre and on airdromes in occupied territory.

Sea Defense for U. S.

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—A large group of Americans is in Britain taking a course on how to defend merchant ships against aerial and U-boat attacks, the Daily Herald said today.

The course was organized by the British Navy and was founded on the experiences of 2½ years of sea war.

The Americans will return to the United States after completing the course and their knowledge will be the basis of defense of American merchant ships, the newspaper said.

Nazi Loss at Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, April 15 (AP)—Three German planes were shot down and four more were damaged over Malta yesterday as the island remained under a day-long alert, with the third attack still in progress last night, the High Command announced.

The harbor area and airfields were bombed, and there was some civilian property damage and some fatalities.

Maneuvers Mishap Kills 23 in England

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—The 23 officers and men killed April 13 in an accident at maneuvers in southern England were victims of a Hurricane pilot who came screaming out of the sky at 500 miles an hour and, missing the target, sent a stream of machinegun bullets into a group of observers, including high staff officers.

Some 60 others were wounded in the accident, which occurred at Imber Down near Warminster, Wiltshire.

The official observers were standing about 800 yards from the target. Plane after plane had dived down at the target, pouring machinegun bullets into it, when one plane headed down off the target.

Signal men tried frantically to warn the pilot, but it was too late. Instead of the dummies in the target area, the bullets sprayed the official observers.

Thirty of the wounded were in critical condition tonight. The dead included Brigadier Grant Taylor, who saw action in France and Belgium, one major, three captains and four lieutenants.

An official inquiry is under way.

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Pictures in Prospect on Boston Screens—News of Music and Stage

Cagney, Beery To Be Seen In War Films

Among the new films arriving this week will be "Captains of the Clouds," a Technicolor production about the Royal Canadian Air Force, coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. James Cagney heads the cast, which includes Brenda Marshall, Dennis Morgan, Alan Hale, George Tobias, Reginald Gardiner, and Reginald Denny. The film was made on location in Canada with the assistance of members of the RCAF. Michael Curtis directed.

"Bullet Scars," the companion feature, is a Warner melodrama featuring Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. The story is said to be based on the conflict between one man who had dedicated himself to saving people and another who was a killer.

★ ★ ★

'The Bugle Sounds'

At the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday, Wallace Beery will be on the screen in "The Bugle Sounds," playing the role of a cavalry sergeant who finds his outfit turning to tanks. In the cast with him are Marjorie Main, Lewis Stone, George Bancroft, Henry O'Neill, Donna Reed, Chill Wills, and William Lundigan.

The companion feature will be "The Vanishing Virginian," based on a story by Rebecca Yancey Williams. The cast includes Frank Morgan, Kathryn Grayson, Spring Byington, Natalie Thompson, and Douglas Newland.

★ ★ ★

At Keith Memorial

Beginning Thursday, the feature film at the Keith Memorial will be "Roxie Hart," a flamboyant yarn of the flapper era, dealing with the manner in which justice was travestied in a murder case. Nunnally Johnson wrote the story, which is based on Maurine Watkins' play, "Chicago." Ginger Rogers heads a cast which includes Adolphe Menjou and George Montgomery.

The companion feature will be "Almost Married," a farce about a marriage of convenience between a rich young man and a would-be night club entertainer. Jane Frazee, Robert Paige, and Eugene Pallette are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Mr. Bug Goes to Town'

At the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday a new Fleischer feature-length cartoon, "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," will head the program. The film, which has been done in Technicolor, recounts the adventures of Hoppity, a grasshopper, Honey Bee, and their companions in a patch of earth 45 inches from Broadway. Songs which will be heard during the course of the film include "We're the Couple in the Castle," "Katy Did, Katy Didn't," "Be My Little Baby Bumble Bee," "I'll Dance at Your Wedding," and "Boy, Oh Boy."

"Sleepytime Girl," the companion feature, is a comedy with musical numbers. The cast includes Judy Canova, Tom Brown, Billy Gilbert, Ruth Terry, Jerry Lester, and Skinnay Ennis and his band.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include a Fulton Lewis travel film in Washington, D. C., "Information Please" with Cornelia Otis Skinner as guest, Fitzpatrick travel film of Mexico, a baseball picture with Hank Danning, Whit Wyatt, and Mort Cooper, "Sportsmen and Sportswomen in the Canadian Rockies," Lieut. James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy in "Screen Snapshots," Leo Reisman and his orchestra, Ray Whitley and his musical cowboys, two color cartoons, Mack Sennett comedy, and war films and general newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At Keith-Boston

Beginning Friday at the Keith-Boston the feature film will be "Butch Minds the Baby," from one of Damon Runyon's stories, with Brod Crawford, Virginia Bruce, and Dick Foran in the cast.

Monomoy Theater Plans

The Monomoy Theatre at Chatham on Cape Cod is planning to reopen the first week in July for its fifth consecutive season. Mary B. Winslow, producer and scene designer for the Monomoy Theatre, is making plans for presentations which will consist, as in former years, of recent Broadway successes, released to summer stock, and old favorites.

© Vitagraph

Detail From 'Captains of the Clouds'

Morton Lowry, Dennis Morgan, and Hardie Albright in the film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Group From 'The Vanishing Virginian'

Left to right are Kathryn Grayson, Spring Byington, Frank Morgan, and Natalie Thompson. The film comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

© Paramount

Duo From 'Mr. Bug Goes to Town'

Mr. Bumble and Hoppity in the musical comedy cartoon coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

On the Stage

Under the auspices of Harold J. Kennedy, a rotating stock company is playing Noel Coward's "Private Lives," with Ruth Chatterton, Eddie Nugent, and Neila Ernst, at the Court Square, Springfield, tonight, and the Shubert, New Haven, April 16-18. Mr. Kennedy's second offering, on April 20, will be Francis Lederer in "The Pursuit of Happiness."

★ ★ ★

"Keep 'Em Laughing," a new variety revue starring William Gaxton and Victor Moore, is due to open soon at the Forty-fourth Street Theater under the aegis of Clifford C. Fischer, producer of "Priorities of 1942," now at the Forty-sixth Street Theater.

Concert Postponed

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Triede, conductor, has postponed its final concert of the season to Sunday afternoon, May 17, at 3:30, in Jordan Hall. The date was originally set for May 3.

Soloist will be Mrs. Marybelle Fulton Zeise, wife of Karl Zeise, violoncellist with the Boston Symphony, who will play César Franck's Symphonic Variations for piano and orchestra. The orchestra will present the Boston premiere of Mozart's Overture to "La Finta Giardiniera," and the American premiere of Richard Platt's Suite for string orchestra.

'Solomon and Balkis'

Scarcity of instruments makes for plenty of noise, by a rule which musical theorists have never explained and by experience of the people who attended the performance of Randall Thompson's "Solomon and Balkis," given under the auspices of the Lowell House Musical Society of Harvard University at Cambridge last night. A small group of players on strings, woodwinds, and brasses, directed by Malcolm H. Holmes, caused the loud sound accompanying a quintet of principal singers and a chorus of a few altos and sopranos. It was the old story of the turmoil of orchestra overpowering the voices, though the trouble rested not with the bigness of the ensemble in front of the stage so much as with its smallness.

One flute, a shrill sonority; two flutes, a mild one. Four woods, each of a different family, make a strident combination. Double them, and the whole thing softens down. Well, a college residential unit does something extraordinary when it has at hand for practical service an executant on the flute, one on the oboe, one on the clarinet, and one on the bassoon. It can hardly be expected to have them in pairs.

Nothing, surely, to cause surprise that out of the student population of Harvard and Radcliffe comes a man, Robert Soule, and a couple of women, M. Willoughby Todd and Marjorie Rice, competent to interpret roles in opera, chamber-music style. These tasks, however, are not so easily done as we might think. A tenor from the New England Conservatory, Philip Stolar, had to be called in to give the stage the mark of authenticity it wanted. Mr. Soule recited or sang—Mr. Thompson would need to be asked just what the voices do—the part of Solomon, and Miss Todd the lines (Kipling's actual prose) of Balkis. Mr. Stolar lent his well-schooled notes to the talk of Butterfly, and Miss Rice took care of the scoldings and cajolings of Butterfly's Wife.

The composer was in attendance—a première for him and a success of the kind he wrote for: a one-act opera in serio-comic vein adapted to production by students.

W. P. T.

Dance Events In New York

Ballet Theater, closing next week the spring engagement filled jointly with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Opera House, will soon after set off for Mexico City to give a series of performances at the Palacio de las Bellas Artes, by invitation of the Mexican Ministry of Education. Between Mexican appearances the company will prepare its repertory for the United States tour to begin in October.

★ ★ ★

Dance Players' Entrance

Dance Players, the new All-American company under the direction of Eugene Loring offering dance plays on American themes, will open on Tuesday evening, April 21, at the National Theater, giving evening performances through April 26, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

The opening program will include "Billy the Kid," "Harlequin for President," and the first New York showing of "The Man from Midian," choreography for all three by Mr. Loring.

The company is headed by Eugene Loring, Janet Reed, Lew Christensen, Eileen Whitson, Joan McCracken, Bobbie Howell and Freda Flier.

★ ★ ★

The American Ballet

Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet, publicly inactive since its return from South America in December, will again be represented on that continent when, by arrangement with Mr. Kirstein, ballet master George Balanchine, assisted by Lew Christensen (courtesy of Dance Players), stages two ballets for the summer season at the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires. Balanchine's "Apollon Musagète," more popular abroad than at home, will be one of them, and the other is likely to be set to a Mozart concerto or to Debussy's "La Mer."

★ ★ ★

Repeated by Request

The first pair of concerts presented by Dance Observer at the Studio Theater on March 10 and 11—a program by Jane Dudley, Sophia Maslow, William Bales, and company—is to be repeated by popular request at the Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue (under the auspices of the Y. M. H. A. Dance Center), Sunday evening, May 3, at 9.

Businessmen's Art

In the new gallery at the Boston Art Club there will be on exhibition through April 25 paintings and drawings by members of the Business Men's Art Club. This is their fifteenth annual exhibition.

Painting as a hobby the businessmen can some times match the workmanship of painters who are labeled professional. In general, however, the pictures show eager though amateurish effort. These painters favor a certain style which lies somewhere between naturalism and impressionism. Their subjects reveal their desire to get into the country, to be detached from the cares and pressure of city life.

'Yesterday's Magic'

A new play by Emlyn Williams, starring Paul Muni. Directed by Reginald Denham. Scenery designed by Watson Barratt. Presented by the Theater Guild at the Guild Theater, beginning April 14. The cast:

Mrs. Banner	Brenda Forbes
Barty	Patrick O'Moore
Fan	Cathleen Cordell
Bevan	James Monks
Maddoc Thomas	Paul Muni
Cattrin	Jessica Tandy
Robert	Alfred Drake
Mrs. Lothian	Margaret Douglass

Paul Muni In Theater Guild Play

By John Beaufort

New York

After a successful career in England as "The Light of Heart," Emlyn Williams' new play arrived at the Guild Theater on Tuesday evening under the title of "Yesterday's Magic." In the Theater Guild's production, Paul Muni is being starred as Maddoc Thomas, an aging actor whose once promising career has been destroyed by alcoholism. Featured in support are Jessica Tandy, as Cattrin Thomas, the actor's crippled daughter, and Alfred Drake as Robert, a young composer who falls in love with Cattrin.

"Yesterday's Magic" is not a great play nor even a very good one. It is hokum. It is theater. It is yesterday's sentimentality. But Mr. Williams has written about the theater in terms which fit the popular fancy about backstage life as neatly as Paul Muni's name fits into the lights on the marquee. The changed title admirably describes Mr. Williams' seamy romance about the seedy side of theatrical life. Although the time is given as the present, there is no mention of the war.

Having himself been actor as well as playwright, Mr. Williams knows that there are still actors who like to think of themselves in terms of Thespis, of the Sock and Buskin, and even refer to "treading the boards." He knows also that egotism and self-indulgence are the twin props of "hamminess." Mr. Williams is writing of a backstage existence which he not only knows the public relishes but which he knows exists. There is no better theater than the theater itself.

★ ★ ★

It is not the surroundings or the incidental color of "Yesterday's Magic" which fails in illusion. What disconcerts one is the unbridled melodrama of the story. The establishment of the relationship between Maddoc and Cattrin is sentimentality of a practical sort—the broken-down actor working with his handicapped daughter on a collection of Welsh songs which they anticipate will soon be a book.

Robert appears, covers his shyness by blurting out remarks about Cattrin, comparing her lameness to his illegitimacy. Robert is composing songs for a new musical comedy. Can Maddoc be persuaded to play a small part? Does a retired fire horse prick up his ears at the distant sound of a siren? The small part is such a success that Maddoc is engaged by C. B. Cochran to play Lear. On the night of the opening, he learns that Robert and Cattrin are to be married.

What goes on from there may justly be reserved for those who will see "Yesterday's Magic." The play should win a public. Mr. Williams is fully aware of the necessity for balancing sadness with chuckles. He has written several funny characters who are kept on hand to appear on the scene at the drop of a tear. "Yesterday's Magic" has been capitally cast, expertly directed, and provided with a useful rooming-house set by Watson Barratt. Though its subject is obvious and even tiresome, there is nothing lacking in the professional style with which it has been produced.

Reginald Denham has directed with an astute grasp of the play's appeal. At the opening, the play stood in need of cutting. A good deal could come out of a prosy last act. Otherwise, Mr. Denham has done a skillful job. In this lean year, a play of professional caliber is not a commonplace occurrence. It should be welcomed accordingly.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Muni plays Maddoc as he should be played, like an old ham over whom someone has become sentimental. Mr. Muni allows himself an old-fashioned performance, full of dodges and artifice. They fit the character and the proceedings and will be objected to only by those who object to the idea of treating alcoholism as rather a whimsical infirmity, something that may be pitied and pampered. The dissenters may find Maddoc Thomas an insufferably despicable old boy.

The true magic of the occasion belongs to Jessica Tandy's performance. There is so much truth and buoyancy about her playing that she leaves us in no doubt that Mr. Williams has written her the truest part in the play. If Broadway doesn't take quick steps to find a part really worthy of her, it is going to lose out again to Hollywood. Meanwhile, she is creating a glow for "Yesterday's Magic."

The remaining roles remind one that Mr. Williams' own acting experience has taught him that there is nothing so worthless as an unactable part. For his hero, he has written a tortured but basically worthy young composer in whose shoes Alfred Drake gives a steadily effective performance. Brenda Forbes plays a heavy cockney landlady of the meditative type; Patrick O'Moore is a "clubman" somewhat down on his uppers; Cathleen Cordell acts a trollop of well-meaning disposition; Margaret Douglas, as Maddoc's lifelong matter-of-fact admirer whom he loathes, receives salvos of applause at every exit in a part meant for exactly that purpose; James Monks plays a Welsh bobby who admits to his sorrow that he lacks a sense of humor. All are admirable. In fact, if what the surroundings contribute to "Yesterday's Magic" are able to atone for its dubious plot and sentimentalism, all will be well.

Amusements

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SEATS SELLING FOR NEXT 8 WEEKS

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert, featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker, produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Music

Lowell House, Harvard University—"Solomon and Balkis," opera by Randall Thompson. Malcolm Holmes, conducting. 9.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margo. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—"March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian." 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 6:35, 8:45.

Fenway—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Information Please." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—"Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 2:30, 6:20, 9:50. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot and Warren William. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Leslie. 11:25 a. m., 3:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:35.

Orpheum—"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:40. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. 10:42 a. m., 1:40, 4:36, 7:34, 10. Stage Show, 12:23, 3:21, 6:07, 9:05.

Scollay—"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Photographs." Robert Benchley in "Nothing but Nerves." "Sky Pastures." "The Gay Parisian." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Minnesota." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Clare Trevor. 1:30, 4:55, 8:35. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Ballet Russe," Robert Benchley, "Better Bowling," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Unseen Enemy," Leo Carillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—"Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Virginia City," Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. "Man With Two Lives." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 8:00.

Regent: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Gentleman from Dixie," Jack LaRue. 2, 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:35, 8:35. "Minstrel Days." 1:35, 6:09.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Steel Against The Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Man who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Harvard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 1 and 8.

Central Square: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Lady for a Night." 2 and 8.

University: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:20, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Harvard Here I Come." 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Little Miss Molly," Maureen O'Hara. "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters. 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.

Codman: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:04, 9:04. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:34, 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:26, 8:20. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2, 7, 10:04.

Park: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Betty Davis. 3:02, 9:28. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:30, 8:15. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 4:52, 8:14. "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 5:57, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 3:20, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:57, 8:20. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:15, 9:20.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:26, 8:10. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2:30, 6:40, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 9:30. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 3 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "March of Time, No. 9."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "North to the Klondike," E. Ankers. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

Broadway: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Man About Town," Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. 3:09, 7:54. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Fred MacMurray and Sylvia Sidney. 3:38, 9:34.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March, Martha Scott. "Moonlight in Hawaii." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 3:58, 6:30, 10:02. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:10, 8:10.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—April 15, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Valentina Believes Women Are Often Too Set About What Clothes They Will Wear

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A door whose inner side is "smiling" yellow, leads into the soft gray foyer of a smart house in the East Sixties, the residence of Valentina, famous American fashion designer of Russian descent. Here she imparts in her low voice, with its foreign modulations, the secrets of smart dressing through the medium of the lovely clothes she designs.

As I waited there a moment, her voice floated down the curving staircase from the salon above. "Jus' one piece of green," it seemed to plead. "Ah, where ees that sample? You see it has to be jus' right. But if he doesn't like green . . ." Imagination pictured a lifted shoulder, slim hands flung out in despair.

The murmur died away. Still I waited.

Dainty Accessories

On a narrow, mirrored shelf lay dainty accessories designed by Valentina: ornamental belts, one of silver kid, another of bold Byzantine embroidery studded with jewels. A large black square of net, neatly folded, seemed to have entangled a sprig of mimosa in its mesh. And there were quaint, small old-world silk bags, pointed and pleated, looking in amazement at the large soft leather pouches prepared to swing by broad military straps from modern shoulders. A tray of clips and pins included rollicking cupids—black ones, white and gold, beloved of Victorians. And oddly enough, yet quite alive, was a big blue-coated policeman taking his ease on a spindly-legged settee in the corner, adding a touch of incongruity to the scene.

Down the gracious curving stairway, at length, came a man and woman, smiling happily, pleased, apparently, even with green. Behind them I saw a beckoning hand, bidding me to ascend to the renowned salon of Valentina. I found it spacious with only a couple of sofas, a vibrant screen, and a single mirror framed to suggest a portrait. In its silvery depths have been reflected such beauties as Katharine Cornell, Garbo, and red-haired Katharine Hepburn, whose latest costumes in her new play, Valentina declares, have made her, at last, look like a woman. Norma Shearer, too, and Gladys Swarthout, Rosalind Russell, and hosts of other celebrities have come to this designing genius to be made more lovely than they already are. And somehow she has made them so.

Enthusiasm Apparent

A moment, and Valentina appeared—lithe, becomingly sunburned, wearing a simple white crepe blouse and a black skirt. On her slim pretty feet were not the ballet slippers which she often likes to wear and which Degas loved to paint, but high-heeled black suede pumps.

She had only just finished the gown she had designed for the collection of "Renaissance in Fashion, 1942," to be shown at the Metropolitan Museum, deriving her inspiration from Giorgione's "Portrait of a Man." The dress remains a secret until the opening, but not so Valentina's enthusiasm for the Renaissance.

"I believe that the Renaissance will lead to a new trend in fashions," she affirmed, speaking rapidly in her low, flowing voice that is like music to the ear. "You know, when you begin to apply it to the modern, it is the most interesting challenge—every detail is filled with possibilities. I see such a richness of detail everywhere. In those days they made a masterpiece of each thing—of buttons, trimmings, pleats." Valentina waved her hands indicating that there was no end to Renaissance genius.

"When you take such masterpieces and apply them to the modern scheme of things, you achieve a marvelous result. I hope next they will choose the 18th Century," she added a bit wistfully. "I like that very much, too. These clothes which we are designing today will only indicate the atmosphere of the Renaissance period, for we must not be too picturesque; we must be functional.

Against Uniforms Off Duty

"I am very much against the uniform, however," Valentina sped on, "except where it is worn for actual duty. I notice that the women who are doing the real work always find time to change from their uniforms into something feminine and exquisite when they go out, feeling it poor taste to be seen in uniform when away from their work. I am for cheerful, smiling colors in dress—all shades. I love gold—yellow, and honey and beiges with gay light colors, but not obvious ones.

"So often women come to me who are set about their clothes, yet those they choose may be the worst thing they could select for themselves. One says, 'I always wear high necks—no, I couldn't think of changing,' or, 'I can't ever wear short sleeves,' etc., etc. They are so static, these women. People can take one look and without ever seeing their faces say, 'There goes Mrs. Smith.'" Valentina made a wry face.

"I say to my clients, 'Discover yourselves. You are not like that, always the same. Take off your hat. Let me see your hair.'" A mock look of despair flashed across her expressive face. What a mime she is.

For each client she thinks up some individual touch that becomes her special accent. It doesn't have to "make sense." For Garbo it may be a man's linen handkerchief tied as a scarf around her neck when she wears an evening gown. For Lily Pons, an Egyptian type of turban. Someone else rates a tiny bow worn at the back of the neck with streamers reaching to her heels. And so it goes.

"The most fascinating style will come from this wartime," Valentina predicted, "because discipline is so good for the imagination. Clothes will be fascinating but practical. We must think what people will do in them, but we shall still make them attractive. We'll have fewer clothes, too, but let us be picturesque about those we have. If we must add a few patches to a dress to keep it going, make them gay, and wear them proudly. Let's face this war with cheerfulness and gaiety."

Valentina (oval), noted designer, and three of her lovely evening fashions. The ball gown she herself is wearing is of white taffeta with a fitted bodice, modified bouffant skirt, and three-quarter sleeves. An old Russian decoration of diamonds finishes the deep V neck. Upper left: Dinner dress of dove-gray silk crepe with soft shoulders and three-quarter, cupped sleeves, a high, draped neckline, and bias skirt. There is a narrow tie of the material at the waistline although the gown emphasizes the hipline. Lower: Designed for Rosalind Russell, this gown, made of luxurious white satin matelassé, is notable for its simplicity. Shepherdess lacing closes the front.

Practical Guide for Those Who Do Their Own Decorating

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you've often wished you knew just enough more about how it should be done to give your home-made curtains or slip covers that professional look, you'll hail Kay Hardy's "Beauty Treatments for the Home" (Funk & Wagnalls, New York. $3) as just the book you've been hoping for all these years.

If, on the other hand, you are one who has never quite had the courage to try making a new skirt for the dressing table in the guest room or a new shade for that old lamp in the den, let this practical volume spur you on to your first attempt. It contains such explicit directions that the veriest beginner should be able to do a creditable job of bringing new beauty into her home with her own hands.

The author's hope is that "this book will contribute to a wider recognition of the possibilities latent in all of us for the making of homes lovelier to live in, and by so doing have its share in making this nation a nation of lovelier, happier homes." Miss Hardy is well qualified for the writing of such a book. She has been teaching interior decoration at the American School of Design in New York since 1924 and is now President of the school. Moreover, she likes to do, and has done, in one or the other of her two homes, all the things she tells you how to do in her book.

Her directions are clear and easy to follow with the aid of diagrams that illustrate every step in the process of whatever you choose to make, whether living-room draperies, a shower curtain, a new cane seat for an old chair, a slip cover for the sofa, or fresh shades for your boudoir lamps. In addition to the author's own drawings, there are photographs of rooms showing a variety of decorative treatments.

Miss Hardy also gives helpful advice on what types of materials to choose. For instance, in discussing drapery fabrics, she reminds you that texture blending is as important as color and style harmony. Satins and homespuns do not mix, she says. In one convenient chart she lists the materials best suited for each of the several types of curtains, and in another she puts down the type of thread, the size of needle, and the machine gauge which should be used in sewing the curtains. The different kinds of stitches are described and illustrated, too.

In planning new draperies, according to Miss Hardy, your first decision must be that of style. "Here, as in all forms of art, harmony must be your guide," she writes. "In every room of your house, the style of your draperies must be in as close harmony with the general style of your furniture and other decoration as you can make it." And then she goes on to illustrate what type of curtain goes with which style of architecture.

The man of the family will probably find the chapter on Painting and Refinishing Furniture most to his liking. It doesn't take the hand of a painter or cabinet maker to wave the wand of beauty over your furniture ducklings, once you know the simple tricks involved, according to Miss Hardy. But the amateur hand that is guided by her practical advice will, we guarantee, do a much better job than it would if left to its own untutored devices.

A. M.

Open Your House to Paul Revere

Paul Revere will ride again on Saturday, April 18th—this time for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society.

The fiery patriot of "the 18th of April in '75" who won immortality as the "Messenger of the Revolution" will ride his way into the homes of millions of Americans by way of the United States Post Office.

In commemoration of the 167th anniversary of the historic event, a brochure containing four colored prints depicting the most dramatic stages of Paul Revere's ride, as well as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's beloved poem by that name, will go through the mails to anyone sending one 25-cent Defense Stamp or 25 cents in coin to:

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The prints, 8¾ by 9 inches in size, are reproductions of four paintings by the late Joseph Boggs Beale, noted Pennsylvania artist of the last century. Suitably framed, they would do much to enliven a corner of the living room, or to give a patriotic air to a boy's room, a library, or a game room.

Total net proceeds from the sale of these prints will go to provide temporary relief for families of Americans in the nation's armed forces.

In hanging the prints, study your wall area carefully and see that you place them in relation to the height and width of the wall. What you want to achieve is a good composition. If you want to give the space height, hang them as a vertical series. However, if there is a tall piece of furniture in the space, you will get a more satisfactory effect by a horizontal arrangement. The prints should be framed very simply—natural wood is smart this year.

S. S. P.

Put Your Old Coat Hangers To New Use

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war is bringing many changes into our lives. We revalue and use items that never seemed important or worth saving before. For instance, my husband and I have cast imaginative glances at our surplus metal coat hangers and put them to ingenious uses.

For exactly ten cents spent on a box of clip-type clothespins, plus half an hour's time, we have created some useful gadgets.

Restore Order to Closets

Five reshaped coat hangers restored order to our coat closets. First, we ran a straightened hanger through the metal springs of half a dozen clothespins. Working again with pliers, we twisted the ends of the wire into small loops which we nailed to the inside of the door. Two such hangers, attached to the lower half of the door, keep the children's mittens, caps and scarves in place like orderly soldiers ready to march in an instant. Another hanger was reshaped with two semi-circular indentations, to hold hats. Two of these were put at the top of the door. And a short portion of a fifth hanger was nailed up to hold our scarves high at one side.

Other Possibilities

Each of our bedroom closets has such hat and tie racks now. And we have strung clothespins on another straightened hanger in our basement dark room to hold wet photographic film.

In the breakfast room we wanted small flower pot holders to hang on the wall. So we shaped one end of a straightened hanger into a circle to support the pot and arranged the rest in a fancy design that looks effective when nailed flat against the wall.

Make Graceful Tiebacks

The need for substantial tiebacks in the living room gave us another idea. We cut off the handle of a coat hanger, keeping the first twist of the metal ends to hold a small nail. It took just a moment to shape the middle of the hanger into a graceful loop which holds our curtains firmly in place. Some of these tiebacks are painted ivory to match the woodwork and some are painted to match the color schemes of various rooms.

Girls Make Their Own Jewelry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of girls in a college near my home have decided that they will have costume jewelry to wear no matter how expensive it may become "for the duration." They are making it themselves, the material they use being string! They collect it and their friends collect it for them.

For bracelets they crochet it into broad, or narrow, bands. On these, to simulate jewels, they embroider raised stars in different colors, allowing one color to predominate if the piece is to harmonize with any particular outfit. For brooches they cut designs from cardboard, cover them with string, "jewel" them, and fit them with safety pins. For necklaces, two ropes of spool-knit string are formed into circles, one smaller than the other, and from each is suspended a row of string-covered and "jeweled" discs.

One girl even completed her set with a ring. She fastened together an oval of cardboard and a double twist of heavy wire (taken from a milk bottle), covered the whole with string and "jeweled" the top. She said, laughingly, "This is one way to get the costume jewelry we want these days."

M. G. G.

'Utility' Replaces 'Fashion' In British Shops

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Yesterday was obviously the day for spring shopping. The air was mild and welcoming. Daffodil carts stood at the corners, and in the parks people sunned themselves in the green canvas deck chairs. It is the day, I thought, to take clothes by the tail. Not to get anything—just to "cover" the clothes front.

You can't call it "fashion" any longer, for the "World Revolution," as the war is now often called, is going to replace "Fashion" with "Utility," and in a few months even places like Molyneux and Worth will have to bow the knee to the new Government regulations, which set a maximum price on each garment. When all the material now on hand is used up, "Utility cloth" will be turned out. Of course it will have to be sufficiently low in wool content to allow for the Government-regulated profits to textile maker, wholesaler, and retailer. So it is good-bye to all the grand old "quality" of British goods. If you want any—get them now!

Difficult to Imagine

I think probably one of the most difficult things for the American mind to picture—at least I know it was for mine before I came over here—is the total cessation of certain basically necessary things that it has always taken for granted. Supposing you went to that big chemist's in Bond Street with a typical list of cold cream, comb, eiderdown powder puff, hairpins, nail enamel, lipstick, hair net, shampoo, eau de cologne, or perfume—you would not get any of them, or at most one, perhaps a tiny tube of cold cream, whereat you would rejoice, sail forth, and show it to your friends saying "Rejoice with me!"

So the news that clothes are not only to continue being rationed, but are to be made and priced to Government specifications, needs no reiteration to spur people to wish to buy before the scheme comes totally into effect.

Number of Coupons Fixed

I say "wish," because many persons by this time have used up their supply of clothes coupons and once you have done this, no amount of money will buy you any more clothes. Everyone gets the same number of coupons. And the number of coupons needed for each garment is fixed—you must give 18, for instance, for a long coat whether it is gabardine or mink.

In other words, two women of opposite incomes, can have as inexpensive or as expensive clothes as they can afford, but they can only have the same number of clothes.

I walked along Oxford Street stopping at John Lewis, D. H. Evans, and, down Regent Street, I went into Dickens and Jones. All of these had clothes with the little white tape stamped C.C.41, which means they come under the "Utility" regulations. Some of them were of usual tweeds, left from present stocks. I asked to see skirts and coats made of the new Utility cloth. So far there are not many of these.

Still trailing Utility cloth I went to Debenham and Freebody, behind Marshall and Snelgrove, in Oxford Street. I found a man who looked like the head of a department so I thought he'd be a good one to talk to about it all.

"Have you any of the new Utility cloth?" I asked him.

"Eh? What's that—" As my meaning broke, he straightened up and looked down at me from another and a steadier age. "No, none of that. I haven't ordered any of that. I'm not interested."

Poor dear, I thought, poor dear, how soon you'll have to be.

For sheer relief from the question I went to Molyneux. They were showing a small, very simple, well-thought-out collection. They're doing a lot for export. Almost everything was navy or black with the same impeccable simplicity as ever.

Wartime Footgear

The winter has been so cold that almost everyone has taken to sheepskin boots, ankle or calf height, for street wear, and the flat, rubber-soled type of shoe is far and away a greater favorite than even the old-time ones with the moderate cuban heel. The women at Molyneux were no exception. But such footgear did look somewhat out of place in this exclusive salon.

I went next door to Worth, where you may also see the collection of Captain Hardy Amies, who used to be with Lachasse. At the moment he has some materials that are made exclusively for his collection. This house exports a good deal to the United States, and models from this collection may be seen at Henri Bendel in New York. They combine, in a classic and yet distinctively original line, the needs of the moment: simplicity of cut and design, the best materials, and a general tone that suits the mood of today.

The Victor Steibel and Madam Mosca collections, just across Grosvenor Street, show clothes expressly for town. They are the sort of thing women want to wear on short leaves when they get out of uniform. All the costumes have a little fling toward gaiety, even if only in the hat.

As I write the air-raid siren has just sounded, the first daylight alarm in London for many months. We all go on as usual, but every now and then the thought of it is at the back of our minds—even when we go out to lunch. I just heard one girl say to another: "I'll be a little longer today. I'm going to the milliner's."

So, you see, in the midst of air raids, London still buys hats.

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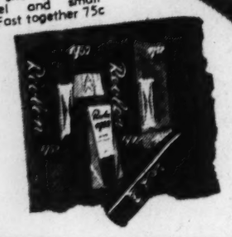

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The Home Forum

Panorama From a Roof

A ROOF SHOULD have more uses than to shed rain. If it is not too difficult to reach, it makes a good sun porch and observation post. One of the advantages of a one-story house like mine is the accessibility of its roof. I go up by step-ladder and woodshed almost as easily as I go up a flight of stairs. I have come to think of my roof as part of my living quarters.

Looking from my windows or walking round the house outdoors, you might say I had very little view. You would say the trees and near-by hills shut me in. You should come up on the roof and look again. To the west and south you would see the faint blue of distant hills, some of them so distant that their blue merges with the blue of sky. Yet my ridgepole is only fifteen feet and four inches above the ground.

For total elevation, add two and a half feet of chimney. Such a broad, substantial chimney it is that I can put boards across it and stand on them. That gives a grand total of six feet of man plus two and a half feet of chimney plus fifteen feet four inches of house plus three hundred odd feet above sea level of this pasture knoll.

* * *

What the occasional passerby thinks of the tall man, standing bolt upright on top of his chimney, I can only surmise. Driving by, he slows his car and takes a good look. If he knows who I am, he reminds himself that writers are sometimes eccentric people.

The friend who comes to call has a better chance to satisfy his curiosity. Having strolled up the path to the house, he peers up at me and I peer down at him.

"What are you looking for, Bob? Airplanes?"

"Not precisely."

"Birds?"

"Not especially."

"Inspiration?"

"That's a word I never use."

"Ideas, then?"

"Not particularly."

He stands there half-puzzled, half-amused. "Well?"

"I'm looking for counties."

"Counties?"

"Yes, counties. Why don't you come up and look yourself?"

* * *

While he is coming up, I step down from chimney to roof. "You know that tower on the Mohawk Trail from which you can see the mountains of three states? Well, from this chimney-tower you can see the hills of three counties: Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden. To be sure, the view is one hundred per cent Massachusetts and ninety-nine per cent Hampshire County; but how precious, how rare, how delectable is that other one per cent!"

"Show me."

"To find Franklin County, look as far west as you can, then follow that line of hills as far north as you can. Somewhere along there you pass from Hampshire into Franklin."

"Too bad the counties aren't painted different colors as on maps," he remarks. "They'd be easier to pick out."

"Hampshire County lies to the southwest. Mt. Tom, over there, is near the southern boundary of Hampshire. Those faint hills just to the right of Tom—see, there are two layers of them—must be farther away than it is. We can safely say that the horizon, at least, is in Hampden County."

* * *

We stand looking a while longer before we go down to look at maps. We are good friends, and yet I do not try to tell him how much more than three counties I see from this roof. That is something it would be hard to show anyone, for what I see is my life itself these past five years.

Here within a radius of a mile or two—all within one small corner of one county—is a sort of record of what I have thought and done. Looking at the land is my review lesson. Here are the walks I have taken, the neighbors I have come to know, even the poems I have written.

The lesson is not to be learned at a glance, for the country is full of contours and subtleties. Hill folds against hill. Roads wind in and out of view. The brook hides in its ravine. The few houses I see look as if they just happened to be in sight.

* * *

To the west (through a gray curtain of bare twigs and branches) I see the bridge over which the road passes and under which the brook falls foaming. The old mill, where Charley Andrews used to live, is gone. But the fresh white of old Bill's house gleams through the trees. He is busy with his maple sap these days. And there, beyond the brook and beyond two roads, lie the farm buildings of my Lithuanian neighbors who brought me milk so faithfully in former years. (The old house where I myself used to live is nearer than any other, yet I cannot see it. It represents to me the hidden, though not forgotten past.)

To the east there are no houses, only pasture slope and evergreens; and beyond the evergreens, and far out of sight, the road where the old man of the Nineteenth Century used to live. To the north are the two small hills, standing together hand in hand or arm in arm. To the south is a segment of blue Norwottock, to remind me of an earlier five years when I lived near it and looked up to it and sometimes down from it.

* * *

This is April. Another month my roof will be more sun parlor than observation post. The three-county view will become a one-county view, and there will not be very much of that. Instead of a gray curtain through which I can see, there will be a green curtain through which I cannot see. But, though the leaves will take away my view until fall, they will bring me shade and privacy and quiet music.

ROBERT FRANCIS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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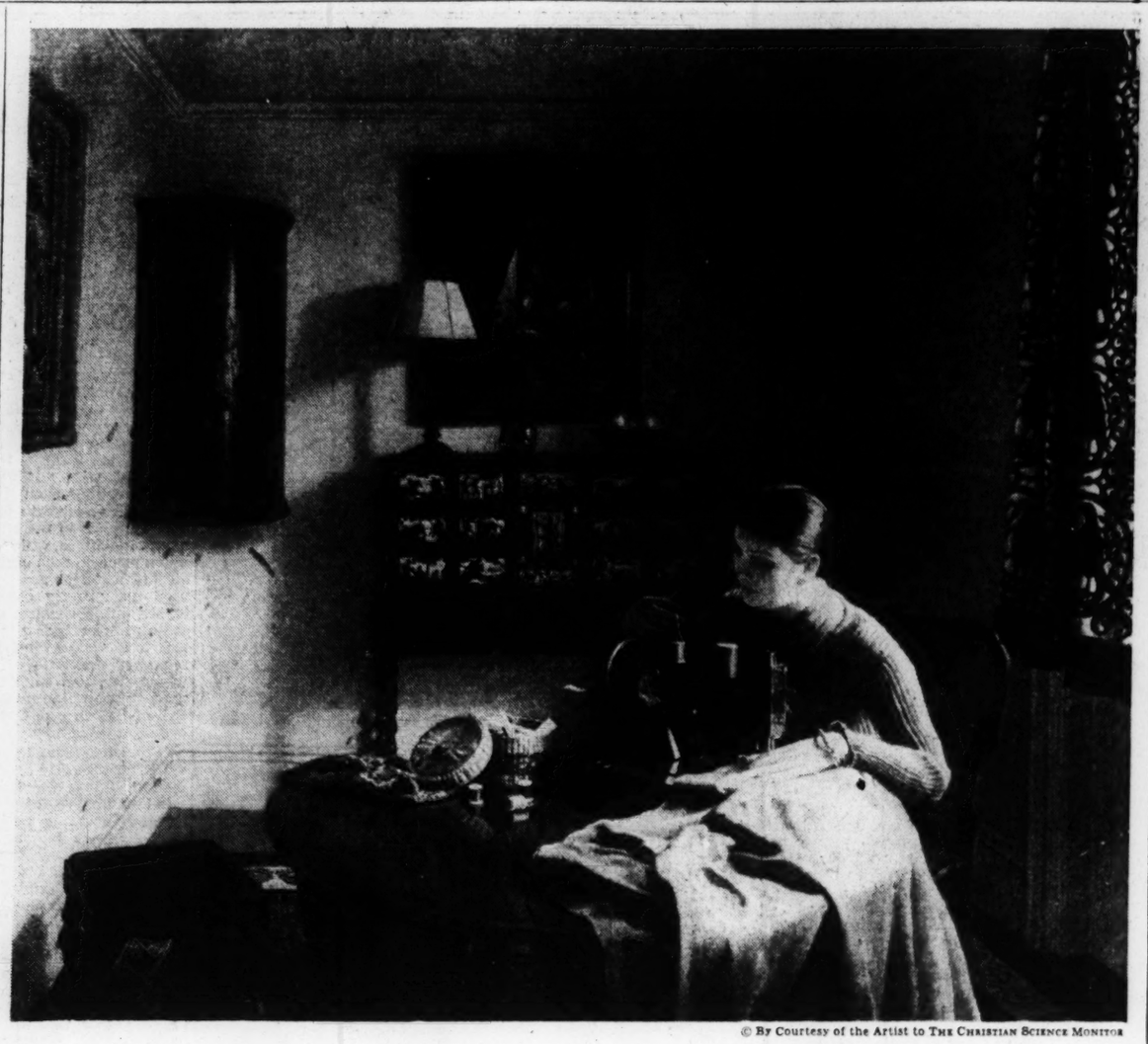

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"THE BROKEN THREAD": *A Painting by L. Campbell Taylor*

MR. L. CAMPBELL TAYLOR'S pictures are probably known to a wide public who have never seen the actual paintings, as many of his canvases have been made into colored prints.

Mr. Taylor's painting, "The Broken Thread," might be called "Interior with Figure," for the figure is not, in itself, used as the center of interest but rather as one of the objects which the artist has assembled and disposed with exquisite taste to make a clear-cut and satisfying design.

Mr. Taylor has a great love for early Victorian dress with its severe classical lines and its shimmer of silk. In "The Broken Thread," he has departed from his usual custom and the young woman, holding between her fingers the snapped thread, wears a knitted jumper with a scarf wound round her throat. For all its quietness and austere lines, the painting contains a feeling of richness suggested in the boldly patterned curtain, the lacquer wall cupboard, and the inlaid cabinet. The upright lines are mellowed by the light that falls softly on the walls and on the girl's inclined head.

Mr. Taylor is a son of Oxford and studied in his native city at the Ruskin School of Art. He was also a student in London at the St. John's Wood Art School, and the Royal Academy Schools. He has been a member of the Royal Academy since 1931.

This Gives Philadelphia Its Reputation for Seeds

THIS GOOD OLD CITY (Philadelphia) of horticultural renown has long been the seat of a thriving and lucrative business in seeds. The venerable and excellent Bartram, and his neighbor, Marshall, in the infancy of our colonies supplied Europe with our native seeds, trees, and flowers. They dabbled, too, as their pleasant correspondence shows, a little in tortoises and snakes! The letters to their English friends and employers, as collected by Dr. Darlington, form one of the very pleasantest books of this or any age, especially to those interested in botanical subjects. I can not but wish the work accessible to every gardener, for whom Bartram was a model of industry, perseverance, and success. His beautiful old garden has fallen into the hands of Colonel Eastwick, long in the employment of the Emperor of Russia in the locomotive and railroad business, and he has carefully preserved the specimens of rare trees collected by Bartram, taken care of the old mansion built by Bartram's own hands, and now a picturesque object overrun with ivy coeval with the botanist himself. . . .

Succeeding Bartram and Marshall, our neighborhood was fortunate in possessing two intelligent and most worthy gardeners from England. David Landreth, who had been educated as a nurseryman, settled at Philadelphia in 1784; he was shortly joined by his brother Cuthbert. The two, with such slender means as they could command, ultimately established themselves in business. . . . Gradually following the bent of their excellent taste and cultivated minds, they added commercial green-houses, which were the delight of the writer's youthful days. Rare plants—then how rare!—found their way, by their enterprise, to our borders, and a business in these articles was commenced which has grown to be one of national importance, and is especially successful here. I allude to the commerce in Camellias, Roses, and rarer flowering plants, no less than trees. The Landreth Nurseries have had an enviable celebrity, of which the descendants of these honorable dealers may well be proud. I can recollect when all the intelligence of Philadelphia resorted there to improve their taste and increase their collections. . . .

A descendant, the son of David, carried on their ever-increasing business, till competition in green-house and tree culture had so reduced the profits as to give less return than formerly. The old gentlemen had, however, not neglected to supply a growing demand for vegetable seeds, to the cultivation of which they appropriated some ten, then twenty, and afterwards the enormous amount of thirty-five acres! . . . The nursery and garden grounds soon grew too small for the ever-increasing seed business; other land was procured in the neighborhood, till the vexation and difficulty became too great of collecting from distant fields the products in such demand from home and abroad, and Mr. David Landreth, the younger, who now became the sole proprietor of the business, determined to concentrate the whole of the processes in one spot. . . .

Orders from the most interior parts of India where the Englishman penetrates, from South America, from the West Indies and our own possessions on the shores of the Pacific, poured in with a celerity which gave no cause for regret at the costly step taken. The huge barns and granaries were soon filled and emptied; the iron warehouse at Philadelphia, with its nine floors stored with this novel merchandise, more valuable to our growing country than all the silks and haberdashery imported at the cost of millions of dollars for the adornment of our extravagant belles, groaned with the products of the farm. . . . You, Mr. Editor, must take the train from New York very soon which passes through Trenton, and you may ride on the rail through this paradise for more than a mile, and see nothing—not even a fence—but vegetation going profitably to seed. No thistles are gathered on this princely domain. We would rather be the useful proprietor of it, than of any "gable-ended" country villa in the land, however backed with railroad or bank stock. — From "The Seed Business in Philadelphia," by J. J. S., in "The Horticulturist, and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste" (1854).

A Farmer, for His Son

This legacy will be your claim
Of me. Your plow will turn this same
Dark, seamy face against the skies.
Familiar suns will fade your eyes
Into the dim, familiar blue
Of your inheritance. And you
Will meet old boulders, friends of mine,
And sometimes win; these acres, fine
And incorruptible, will be
Friend and worthy enemy.
And watching, where some April spills
Green lanes of fire along your hills,
Where your great mountains break away,
Blue mass on mass, someday, someday
You will stare out, and understand
It is our faith, in your brown hand.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Traveling Faster Than the Earth Rolls

PERHAPS THE day will come when New York and San Francisco will be only four hours apart by high-altitude air—or say three hours and fifty minutes eastward with an average fifty-mile tailwind, and four hours and a quarter westward against the prevailing aerial drifts.

Fancy among the passengers a small boy who has just come into possession of a new watch, trying to set this absorbing instrument ahead half an hour every forty minutes, in accordance with the confusing clock in ST-7's cabin. "Hey, mister, we leave San Francisco at noon and don't get to New York till 7, and ST-8 leaves New York at 3 and gets to San Francisco at 4. Say, what do you mean we travel faster than they do?" . . .

While the tangled wisps of cirrus weave a gradually thickening veil between ST-7 and the broad earth, her pilots set their course by radio range and listen to radiophone weather broadcasts, watching from their serene height the slow development of low-altitude storms.

As the ship nears the Atlantic seaboard, her passengers can see through the port cabin windows a spectacle of cosmic magnificence never duplicated on earth—sunset viewed from a height of ten miles, through only one tenth of the earth's atmosphere. The stratosphere passengers sit quiet, awed—to stir only after ST-7, sinking steadily on the long glide to her terminal, has lost somewhat of cosmic glory in the unhurried approach of innumerable lights on the dark ground below.

In a later development of stratosphere transport, may not the oceans eventually be bridged by non-stop flights within the space of a few hours? Perhaps the AST-3 leaves London at 6 P. M., bound for New York. It is larger than the transcontinentals, its powerful radio can raise both shores from the middle of the ocean, and a navigator continuously plots its position by celestial observations and radio bearings. In case of trouble over the Atlantic, from a height of ten miles it can glide more than a hundred miles to a safe landing alongside some convenient steamer. Using rocket propulsion in the stratosphere, after its climbing propellers have been feathered into the wings, it cruises comfortably at nearly seven hundred miles per hour, making the Europe-America run in a little less than five hours.

As AST-3 gains altitude over the lower reaches of the English Channel, its passengers begin to notice a very curious phenomenon. The sun, which seemed on the point of setting, is now arrested by some invisible but all-powerful Joshua; after an hour or two, in fact, it actually appears to be imperceptibly rising! AST-3 is speeding westward faster than the great earth itself rolls around in its diurnal spin, and its passengers have temporarily escaped the inexorable march of time.

Out over the unending miles of blue water, broken here and there by the white wool of scattered clouds and the more extensive blankets of storm areas which are soon overpassed and left behind, the passengers amuse themselves by watching for the smoke trails of steamers on the ocean floor below. Even when directly beneath, the surface leviathans themselves look like small and slow water-crawling insects, wearily dragging diminutive wakes across ripples such as the gentlest breath might stir on the surface of a pond.

Soon on the far edge of the bright sunlit water ahead appears a narrow line, dark and incredibly long, which gradually broadens as it grows out of the western horizon. It is America, land of hope and promise, journey's end.—From "Weather and the Ocean of Air," by WILLIAM HOLMES WENSTROM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The voice of the Son of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DEIFIC VIEW of creation never changes, never descends into the valley of mortal misconception, never includes evil in its infinite range. Just as the eternal dome of the heavens with its myriad stars and planets never can be influenced or disturbed by the world's turmoil and discord, but remains forever unmoved, though black storm clouds hide temporarily the celestial glory, so the spiritual sphere of God's completeness and harmony remains forever the same, a refuge from false concepts, a never-failing firmament.

It is good to remember this when trials confront us, when weaknesses of a finite sense of man seem to have overtaken us, when the ups and downs of our business experiences bring perplexity and apprehension, when war sweeps away things on which we may have depended for our happiness, and peace seems gone from the earth. At these times we have the power, figuratively speaking, to rise up to where the stars are, above the clash and discord of earthly experience, and find peace and rest from care, fear, and worry; for there is a spiritually mental realm in which, even though duty may call us into the thick of the battle and danger, we may dwell securely.

Christian Science has revealed once more the fact that the power and presence of the Christ, which Jesus demonstrated, are always at hand to lift our thought above the general level of human concepts and false dream pictures, above the domain of sin and disease. They reveal perfect manhood in Christ, the existence of which our present finite sense can only faintly hint. Those who are looking for a spectacular appearance of the Christ continue to wait, hope, and pray; but not until it is discerned individually that Christ comes to human thought as the enlightened understanding of spiritual being, will the voice of Truth be heard and the transforming power of this understanding be demonstrated.

Christian Science comes with its message of assurance and comfort to those struggling with the vicissitudes of life. To those who have given up hope of ever finding a solution to their problems, this Science unfolds a fresh, clean page of history, and they find written thereon the records of veritable, established, divine laws, which always have preserved and always will preserve that which "was in the beginning with God"—the perfect man and perfect universe as He knows it.

But how can mortals, absorbed in their fleeting dreams of a mortal sense of existence, believe this true record and prove it? Is there a door through which escape is possible from prescribed limitations and failures? Christian Science answers in the affirmative.

This Science makes it plain, however, that it is not through the portal of death that liberty is to be gained, but that this door, through which all must pass to freedom, is a spiritually mental door. The guardians thereof are spiritual aspirations which beckon to us, and bid us drop the old false concepts, pass through to a broader, wider field of thought, discern man's indissoluble unity with God, and hear the voice of His beloved Son. Christ Jesus once said (John 5:25), "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live." This statement indicates that "the voice of the Son of God" is calling always, but mankind has been deaf to that voice, for the pleasures and sufferings peculiar to mortal existence have drowned the message of perfect manhood to which Jesus was bidding us listen.

Christian Science, which points insistently to spiritual sonship, is hushing the harsh discords of material sense and urging humanity to listen to the voice which tells of creation as the Father cognizes it. The Scriptures tell us of those who have heard "the voice of the Son of God," and who have healed as they heard it. Jesus and Paul heard this voice and, hearing it, they raised the dead. The Shunammite must have heard it when her child died, for she was able to prove her words, "It is well." She must many times have sat at the feet of Elisha and listened to his inspired words to have gained so large a measure of understanding, such assurance of the presence of real being as to be ready for the joyous experience of seeing her son raised from the dead.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 258): "Man is more than a material form with a mind inside, which must escape from its environments in order to be immortal. Man reflects infinity, and this reflection is the true idea of God." She continues, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." To stand squarely on this "boundless basis" of true being is to bring light into a world darkened and saddened by misconception. To hear "the voice of the Son of God" is to love as Jesus loved, to discern true brotherhood, and to understand the words of the Master (Matthew 13:16), "Blessed are your eyes, for they see: and your ears, for they hear."

Idyl in the Ozarks

IT WAS IN THE Big Springs country of the Missouri Ozarks that I discovered a backhill home which appealed to me as a perfect example of rural independence. I had left the broad highway and was walking along trails that were clean and pungent, crossing streams that mirrored the coquettish curves of the hills, traveling perhaps ten miles into the very heart of the forest. Suddenly, I dropped from the rim of a lean ridge into a garden of paradise. In a fertile cup of the hills lay a farm. The closely cropped meadows presented a strange contrast to the forest through which I had traveled. The fields, lush with grain, seemed an Eden in the forest primeval. I walked toward a group of buildings surrounded by trees in the center of a little valley. There I found a large two-story house with a spacious veranda and a cozy fireplace. Giant trees, green grass, and a gurgling spring made the lawn an actual oasis. Contented cows, symbols of Arcadia, stood knee-deep in lusty grass in a pasture near the barn. Hens dusted themselves with earth and sang in joyous discord. Talking geese swam in the clear stream below the spring. The family consisted of a plain-spoken, middle-aged father, a cultured young mother, and two boys whose eyes sparkled with the joy of living. There was a dog stretched at its master's feet and cats lying lazily in the noonday sun. With this rural family I ate a dinner of vittles from the "well-flavored" earth: corn bread and untreated milk, vegetables cooked in their own juices, dried apple pies fried to a rich golden brown in pure lard, fruits with the sun in them.

It all seems a beautiful dream as I retrace this adventure in memory. Here was the *folklure* of the hillcrofter in its most complete simplicity. The stress of modern life with its tragic conflicts was not felt in this valley of contentment.—From "Ozark Country," by OTTO ERNEST RAYBURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Only the Best Will Do ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Do you know the name of your Congressman?

Is he the kind of person you want to represent you in Washington during the most crucial days the world has ever known?

What would your ideal Congressman be like?

These are questions that Americans everywhere (except in our voteless District of Columbia) will be asking themselves in the next few months, preceding the November election.

In November, all of the House of Representatives and one third of the Senate will be up for re-election. The turnover, in this period of national and world unrest is bound to be larger than usual. Many Congressmen, just back from a two weeks spring visit to their constituents are quaking in their boots.

Already there are signs of constituents stirring from lethargy. There is still plenty of awakening to be done before November.

Voters in many sections of the country were probably startled to read in their Sunday papers that one-half of all those with the privilege of the ballot in the United States are unable to name the Congressman who represents their district in Washington. This fact was established in a Gallup public-opinion poll.

A good many persons who read that ego-deflating piece of news flashed on American Congressmen at this time, probably made a mental note to check, next time they have the opportunity, on their Congressman's name and record.

In 32 States this checking-up process will be facilitated by leagues of women voters. Imbued with a determination to elect to Congress this coming autumn the "best America affords" the National League of Women Voters is now forwarding to State and local leagues their Congressmen's voting records on important foreign policy and domestic issues. As the campaign wears on, candidates will also get questionnaires from the League asking their stand on key issues of the campaign.

Founded 22 years ago by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to encourage women to use wisely the suffrage privileges they had just attained, the League has always been active in an educational way during campaign years. But this time, it is making special effort to improve the caliber of Congress.

"In peacetime we could afford the extravagance of mine-run representatives. In this war emergency none but the best will do," says Miss Marguerite Wells, League President. The League is insisting that a Congress be elected in November which will be "capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly those of post-war organization for peace."

"No man or woman," Miss Wells declares, "is too good to be called upon for such service."

To make its members do some real thinking this coming summer and fall on what constitutes a good Congressman, the League is conducting a poll of its own. Members are to pick the five characteristics they consider most desirable for a Congressman.

To make it hard for its members, the League is offering a dozen qualifications, some good, some bad, from which members are asked to select the five they prefer.

In general, they will decide whether it is wise for a Congressman to subordinate party interest to national interest, whether independence is preferable to party regularity or responsiveness to constituents' opinions and whether experience in civic affairs outweighs promises of jobs for the home town boys.

Once it gets its members' judgment on these matters, the League will launch a campaign to acquaint both candidates and voters with the standards set.

The League's campaign comes at a time when there is a good deal of emotional feeling against Congress. The Gallup poll has been giving evidence right along that the public, even though it often cannot name its Congressman, is actually ahead of him on most public issues. The crack over the knuckles the voters gave their Congressmen when they were about to pick off a pension for themselves was typical of a general feeling of concern as to the caliber of men chosen through the democratic process to lead the country through its darkest hours.

The League of Women Voters points out that it is up to voters to "make" their Congressmen from any mold they choose.

Better begin by learning your Congressman's name, today.

The Country Speaks: California

It's a Different Story Now ..... ***By Rodney Brink***

The living room windows look out from the crest of a ridge that stands high above one of the larger residential cities clustered around Los Angeles. The view, with a small but sometimes greatly oversized river curving down the foreground between neat concrete slopes, is always alluring.

At night the broad expanse blossoms with bright-blooming lights of many tones and colors, like a garden. Fringes of the garden run well up against a mountain range. A lighted tower and airplane beacons top hills that rise sharply from the valley's floor.

We had had blackout alerts before, but had always been so greatly concerned at the slowness and spottiness of the effort that the utlimate ragged result was not acceptable, did not seem whole-hearted, and even aroused a feeling of suspicion.

Now there is a different story to tell.

Until this particular night we had not even heard the brand new air-raid siren chorus in its full strength. There was no mistaking it. One deep, full-throated fellow just under our ridge would have been enough in our immediate neighborhood. But beyond it we could hear the voices of several other sirens, some shrill and seemingly far away, others mellower and closer. All spoke—or sang—in the peculiar, endless quaver that can be compared, in physical terms, only to a ride on a roller coaster.

We turned off our own light first, and then to the windows and porches to "spectate."

Among the myriads of lights visible from our ridge, the lights in homes began to blink off first. In thousands of homes within range of our view other families were doing exactly the same as we. It gave us a feeling of kinship with them that we had not perhaps felt before.

We could tell when an air-raid warden or his lights-off assistant reached the switchbox controlling sections of the street lighting. Rows of bright lights would vanish suddenly, leaving what can best be described as a flash of darkness. Display signs, neons, marking time with their blinkings, surrendered to the darkness last of all. Tall office buildings and brilliant theater towers in the middle distance joined the parade into darkness fairly soon.

We found ourselves quite impatient with the roadside market and the drive-in eating place at a prominent intersection, because their colored signs flared brightly long after most of our small section of the world was dark. An automobile siren far below us, feeble imitation of the chorus that had ceased, told that officers of the law were working at the blackout task, and soon afterward those bothersome lights, too, were extinguished.

Down on the river bank a bonfire started by housemovers in the chilly morning, now fanned by the evening breeze, brust into flame. In the almost complete darkness the small blaze loomed like a beacon. From the sky it would have been visible for many miles. We on the ridge knew it was no spy's signal, but were happier when figures muffled by the dark threw water on the burning pile and made the darkness complete.

Complete? Not exactly. A corner signal light several blocks away, unhooded, blinked red and then green for several minutes. This ordinarily inconspicuous point of light, its importance exaggerated by the blackness, almost took on the dimensions of a pyrotechnic display. A few automobiles on official duty moved slowly on main thoroughfares. The dimmed and hooded headlight of a passenger train across the valley, all coaches utterly black, made a phosphorescent streak as it followed its horizontal course.

None of us timed the transition from normal night brightness to utter darkness. A next-day's guess put it between 15 and 20 minutes.

When the transition was complete, the view from our tall ridge was like looking against an all-enveloping black velvet curtain, some distance away, with two-tone change in the blackness along the scalloped line where the sky joined the far hills. Occasionally a point of golden light, tiny as a firefly, flashed against that distant velvet backdrop and disappeared.

Our prized, nocturnal city view had changed to one like the interior of Carlsbad Caverns. Our City was blacked out.

To Change the Subject:

The Sage of Peacock Alley ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

The newspapers have not missed a detail of the distinguished career of the late Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, whose fame reaches at least as far back as Manila Bay. They have told why that career was so stormy: how the Admiral foresaw and forewarned of unhappy events to come and not always did his superiors care to hear his pungent pronouncements. He was by no means popular with the pacifists. Three months after the start of the World War, this shrewd observer warned of the unpreparedness of the American Navy. At the time of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, Admiral Fiske wrote a series of articles to show how mistakenly we were playing directly into the hands of Japanese militarists.

The Admiral had, in short, all sorts of original ideas about the establishment of large air forces and likewise of the forces of submarines and naval vessels in the Philippines. Seeing ahead as clearly as he did was not all, either; for the Admiral, a brilliant thinker, had no hesitancy in expressing and writing his radical views. Which habit perhaps hastened his retirement.

All this information was excellent. Of all these achievements, the newspapers have taken cognizance. Yet this columnist has seen no mention of the role which the Admiral has played of late. No word about the Sage of Peacock Alley.

Determined Step Approaches

For some years now, the Admiral has made his home in the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York. Anyone, like this columnist, who has stayed sometimes in that hotel, sitting often after breakfast in Peacock Alley to read her newspaper, must have seen the Admiral a good many times. The columnist would naturally select the most desirable armchair, having a view of the wide approach up the steps from Park Avenue, having too a proper reading-light just over the left shoulder; and then she would proceed quite contentedly with the task in hand.

Until soundlessly there would steal over the columnist the sense of a hovering presence. She would try not to notice. She would sink deeper into her chair, hold her newspaper higher, and read furiously. But, all the time, someone was trudging past, up and down, with determined step. Glances, felt rather than seen, were cast in the columnist's direction. Finally she became acutely uncomfortable. In the end, she would look up.

There moved the slight figure of an elderly man, bent a little, and under his arm a book. Obviously, he was searching for a chair. But there were plenty of them. What did choice so much matter? Back and forth, up and down over the deep rug. As far as the portrait of Oscar and then, turning, back again to where this columnist sat. Not exactly looking and yet with fierce brows under which keen glances darted. No, he wasn't really looking at anyone in particular.

Reserved for the Admiral

Well, probably it was on the second morning that, hardly realizing what she did, this columnist moved to another chair. The Admiral, hurriedly and unashamed, took the chair which had been vacated.

Several times they played this game, the Admiral and the columnist. Always with the same outcome. Until, at last, the columnist and others instinctively avoided that special chair. Still there were persons not in the know who continued to offend, until, on one visit, this columnist noted a white paper pinned to the back of the chair. It read: "Reserved for Admiral Fiske."

After that, presumedly, he had his chair. The Admiral spoke with authority. He was well accustomed to the deference paid him. If that deference was not willingly paid, he exacted it. His was an appealing personality, not easily forgotten. His glance was keen.

He knew his friends and talked to them eagerly. He invariably carried a book, but the columnist was never able to read its title as the Admiral sank into his favorite armchair.

Nicaragua Marches Stanchly With the Allies

From its 'West Point' at Managua to its work on Pan-American Highway, nation fights Axis.

Americans at War
Thirty-ninth of 48 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—At sunset a snappy corps of Nicaraguan cadets is swinging along in column of fours. With West Point precision they wheel onto the reviewing field of their new Academia Militar for the daily ceremony of lowering the colors.

In the center of the reviewing line as it forms are flags presented to the Academia by the Cadet Corps at West Point. The uniforms, drill, bearing, and discipline are all North American.

President Somoza sets great store by this new Military Academy, which he founded two years ago. The Director, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Mullens, Jr., holds that rank in the Nicaraguan Army. He is a colonel of infantry in the United States Army. General Mullens, like President Somoza, stresses the educational value of the Academy in a country where the Army traditionally bears the major share of public administration.

The clean barracks testify in themselves to a tremendous improvement in Nicaraguan-United States relations. Part of the foundations and some of the equipment of permanent nature dates from the period of the Marines. Then Nicaragua symbolized throughout Latin America the dislike for United States intervention. Today there is none of that here. Nicaragua welcomes the military help it is receiving, and wants more.

Full-Fledged Ally

For Nicaragua is one of the Allies. War was declared against the Triple Totalitarians without hesitation or delay.

Nicaragua is the third American Ally entered on this trip, after the Republic of Panama and Costa Rica. Where the Isthmus of Panama begins at the northwestern corner of South America, the line is drawn between America at war, and America in various stages of breaking with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese combination. The line shifts again in Mexico which is not at war, but its Government has taken a strong stand on the Allied side.

Because of this continental pattern, drawn by differing attitudes and actions toward the war, Nicaragua is geographically in the center of the Latin American nations which have burned all bridges behind them. Out in the Caribbean three other American belligerents form an arc of islands. They are Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

South of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, also at war, extend in a narrow, mountainous isthmus to the junction with continental South America.

North of Nicaragua, the Central American group of nations is completed by Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Then comes Mexico, bulking large between Central America and the United States.

Having penetrated this far into Central America at war, we find the Panamanian, Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments ready to do whatever is necessary for hemisphere defense. There is some popular excitement over reported submarines off the coasts, although officials tend to discount many of these reports. Sinking of some ships that formerly served this region brings the war home, but the general atmosphere is less war-aware than might be expected.

This does not imply an absence of official alertness. It simply means that a traditionally peaceable region comes slowly to a full realization of modern war.

Short of bombardment, which many military men believe is remote here at this time except for potential raids on strategic points, other hardships of war are only beginning to make themselves felt. A comment frequently heard is that Central Americans, like North and South Americans, have not yet grasped the full depth of sacrifice demanded by this all-out struggle between forces of despotism and of human freedom.

In the well-ordered compound of Nicaragua's new military academy, the atmosphere is one of preparedness and of sober resolve.

President Somoza and General Mullens look to these boys to carry improved standards throughout the countryside. A feature of Nicaraguan administration is that the Army officer frequently is the best educated and most influential member of the community, especially in outlying districts. He sets the tone of village life.

President Somoza opened the Academy on Feb. 1, 1940. It is Nicaragua's first military establishment of its kind. Fifty cadets a year are admitted, for a three-year course. With two classes enrolled, drop-outs bring the present roster to 95. Ten of them are now in the United States as aviation cadets.

In Nicaragua consideration of hemisphere defense turns sooner or later to the prospects of two communication lines. One is the Nicaraguan Canal project. The other is the Pan-American Highway, or rather, system of highways.

A new factor that renders less likely the materialization of a canal here for some time is the cost of defending such inter-oceanic ditches. A Nicaraguan Canal is not ruled out, but it appears to have been shoved considerably into the future.

Road Versus Ships

Within recent weeks, on the other hand, demands for completion of the Pan-American Highway have risen in direct ratio to the sinking of ships off American coasts.

"They talk about the Burma Road," exploded one long-time resident of Panama, a North American. "Why don't they finish that road through Central America?"

At that time housewives in Panama were having to do without some familiar items of their larders, not only due to the diversion of United States production into war channels, but due to ship sinkings. The same situation exists throughout Latin America, and is becoming grave at some points.

To a resident of Panama or Costa Rica, the prospect of having trucks roll along an unsinkable highway is appealing. Highways can be broken, but only temporarily. A ship is sunk, as Lum and Abner would put it, "permanent."

While the Pan-American Highway whets imagination, breakfast eaters in Panama wouldn't want to wait until bacon from Texas rolls to their door across the intervening miles. That will come, and is coming with increasing tempo. But even in a commercial plane the trip from Panama to the Rio Grande requires two days with no night flying.

That gives some idea of how extensive is middle America. While the individual countries are small, except for Mexico, the aggregate adds up to a long trip equalling the flight from Miami to Belem at the mouth of the Amazon in Brazil, or from Panama almost to Santiago, Chile.

When those distances are brought down from the clouds to the terrain of Central America, road builders face a task of bewildering contrasts. They must surface a dusty, landslide ridden, swampy, mountainous course that alternates between semi-arid conditions and torrential rains.

Against great difficulties, the road so far is completed in important sectors. Yet there are large gaps. Even on the open sections the surface and route are not adapted to constant, rapid use of heavy trucks.

Anything in the way of road-building can be done when it has to be done. So this vital link in hemisphere communications may be driven through in shorter time than now appears likely.

Even if the entire run from the United States to Panama does not become possible soon, the present spurt in roadbuilding is benefiting Central American countries. The highway has a local value in addition to its international value. Under stress of necessity, the traffic by road within these countries, and among them, is increasing.

That again is dependent on rubber for tires. So the reopening of sea lanes to rubber sources in the Far East is imperative. Meanwhile Central America is joining in the general effort to develop rubber resources at home.

Looking at the Pan-American Highway north from Panama, this is the picture.

Paved nighway leads away from the Canal, which has been crossed by ferry but will soon be crossed by a bridge nearing completion. Pavement extends to Santiago, a distance of about 130 miles. All-weather surface continues to David. Dry weather driving is possible a little farther north, then there is trail to the Costa Rican border.

Inside Costa Rica the highway is paved on both sides of the Capital, San Jose, for relatively short distances. The terminal points are Laguna on the north and Cartago on the south, according to the latest available report of authorities in charge. South from Cartago to the Panama border there is poor road and trail, constituting one of the major gaps to be filled. On the northern border of Costa Rica there is some good road, but, from Laguna to Liberia, little more than a trail.

Good Samples

Nicaragua is well along with its work. From the Costa Rican border there is passage, broken by trail from Rivas to Nandaime. In the north there is trail from La Cansa, or Rio Negro, to Esteli. The rest is said to be either paved, all weather, or dry-weather road.

Road building is one of President Somoza's chief interests. Just now he is pressing hard to open an Atlantic Highway. It will go from Managua to Rama on the Escondido River. This is inland from the Atlantic port of Bluefields. Since there is rail connection from Managua to the Pacific, this road will unite the coasts for the first time.

Nicaragua has followed the general pattern of advanced measures to repress Nazi and other hostile organizations.

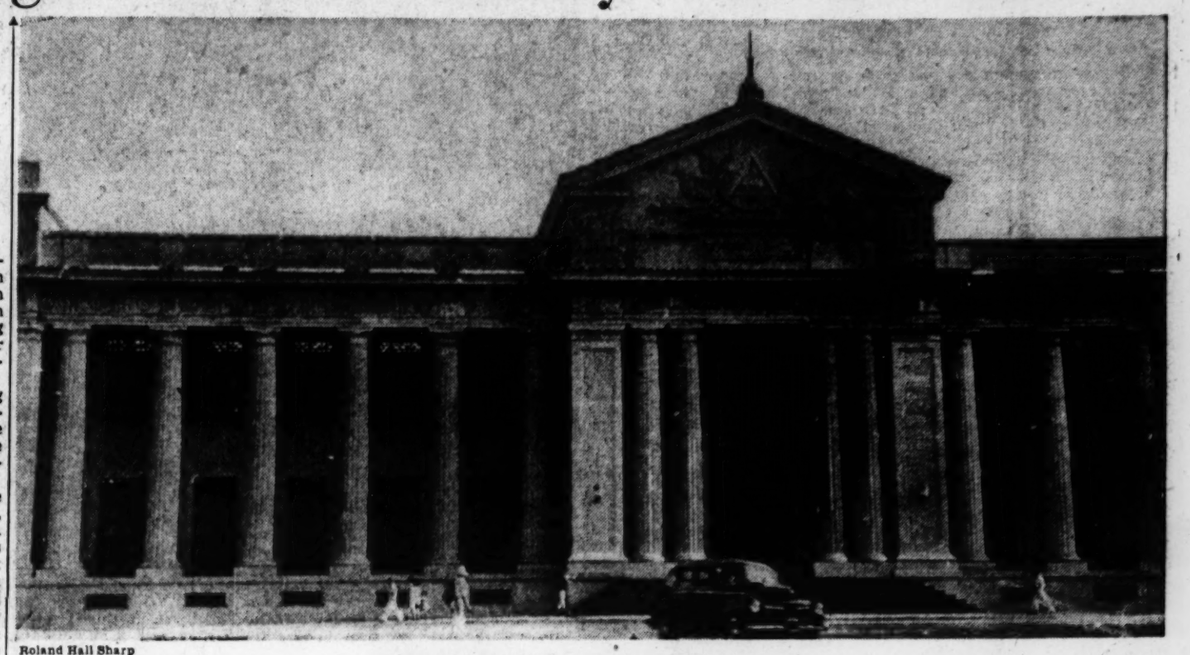
Enemy aliens are either deported or kept under strict surveillance. Their property is rigidly controlled.

The United States blacklist has been given the force of national law in Nicaragua.

The German School has been closed.

All international commerce with the Triple Axis or territory occupied by its forces is forbidden.

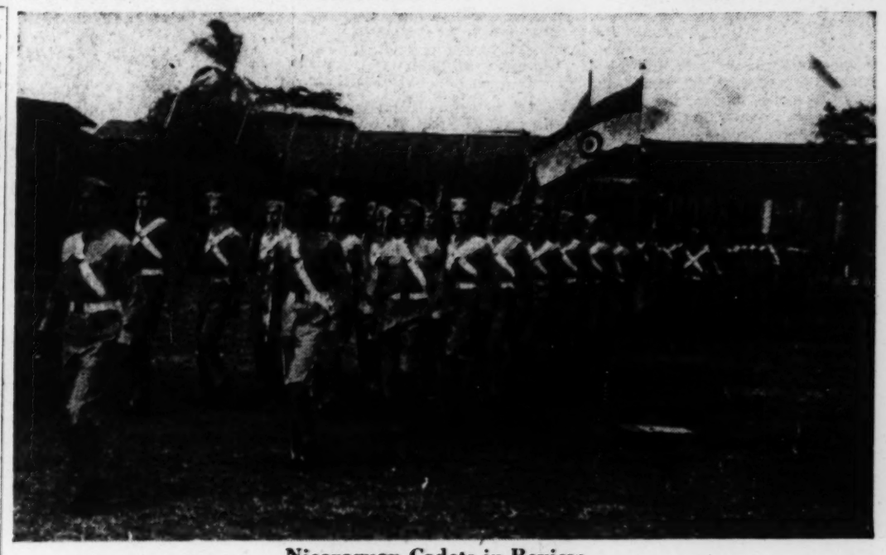
President Somoza is thus giving practical effect to his sustained policy of close collaboration with the United States and his appreciated friend, President Roosevelt.



Roland Hall Sharp

Palacio Nacional, in Managua, Nicaragua

Here are centered the governmental offices of Nicaragua, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Completed about four years ago, it is one of Managua's many new buildings. The city was leveled by earthquake in 1931.



Nicaraguan Cadets in Review

The new Academia Militar is Nicaragua's West Point. Founded two years ago, it is commanded by a United States officer, Col. Charles L. Mullens, Jr., who holds the rank of Brigadier General in the Nicaraguan Army.

Scene in Lake-Front Park

A beautiful drive skirts the shores of Lake Managua, affording views across the water of the marine cone of the extinct volcano, Momotombo, and of Mt. Masaya. Another extinct volcano, Momotombito, rises from the center of the Lake.

Superintendent of the Academia Militar

Brig. Gen. Mullens, in uniform, right center, with two Nicaraguan officers and Col. Joseph B. Pate, a member of the U. S. General Staff Corps assigned as Military Attache in Bogota, Colombia. Colonel Pate was passing through Managua and visited the school, as he had been present at its founding. The Nicaraguan officers are, extreme left, next to Colonel Pate, who is in mufti, Maj. Julio Darbelles, Commander of Cadets, and, extreme right, Maj. Julio Morales, Adjutant, both of the Academia Militar.

Boston's Freshman Ball Players Distinguish Themselves in Major League Openers

Pesky, Conroy, Holmes And Fernandez Stand Out

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Boston's freshman ball players do as well all year as they did in yesterday's openers here and in Philadelphia, the new World Series will be divided between Fenway Park and Braves Field. Every rookie called into service by Joe Cronin and Casey Stengel came through with flying colors. Johnny Pesky and Bill Conroy of the Sox, and Nanny Fernandez and Tommy Holmes of the Braves conducted themselves like seasoned big leaguers as the flag races got under way.

It should be hastily added, however, that the freshmen did not do all of the work at Fenway. A young fourth-year student by the name of Ted Williams had a better-than-fair day for himself. With the cheers of the populace in his ears, "The Kid" homered, singled, grounded out, walked and singled in that order, and had five runs batted in in the 8-3 victory over the Athletics.

Under Pressure

But for the futures of both ball clubs, this successful breaking in of the rookies is the big story of the day, chiefly because it covers more territory. A big league club is often as strong as the first-year men who have come along to fill holes in the offense and defense. It is reasonable to assume that the veterans will deliver. But no manager can be sure about his minor league graduates until he has seen them under fire—seen them swing at good pitching under pressure and make plays in the field when they count. Opening day is the first real test, with big crowds looking on and the top pitchers bearing down.

It must have tickled Cronin and Stengel, therefore, when their newcomers played starring roles. With the memory of those four Sunday errors against the Braves still fresh, Johnny Pesky handled eight chances hit in his direction at shortstop by Connie Mack's hitters and had a .500 day at the plate. John was all over the place, including the outfield. His throwing was excellent. Bill Conrey, called into action when Johnny Peacock was spiked on a close play at the plate, caught well and made one hit in two tries.

Braves Score

Over in Philadelphia, Fernandez made three hits and stole a base as the Braves edged the Phils, 2-1. But more important, he was all right at third base. Tommy Holmes had a couple of hits and looked like Johnny Cooney in center field. Fernandez and Holmes between them accounted for half of the Braves' base-hit total. The hitting of these boys was particularly pleasing to Stengel, who knows that fellows like Waner, Lombardi, Cooney and Cuccinello will stand up at the plate, but who was not so sure about the rookies.

Of course, this is not meant as a suggestion that the newcomers will hit at that pace, or even close to it, all year. Yet, it is a good sign. If a boy can get off the mark like a champion, he very often will keep going like one. And should Pesky, Conroy, Fernandez and Holmes have good seasons, the Red Sox and Braves will not be far from the top of their standings at the finish of the campaign.

Williams Great

Sparked by the great Williams, the Sox showed Connie Mack that they have lost none of their power. Even with Cronin reduced to a utility role, the club can still wreck an opposing mound staff. Pesky will get on base a lot and although he rarely hits a long ball, Williams, Foxx and Tabor behind him will take care of that little matter.

Williams sent out a warning to all opposing hurlers by his big opening day against the A's. No batter ever made a more auspicious start toward the triple offensive crown—in batting, homers and runs batted in. He was terrific. The crowd cheered when he first walked to the plate, but it shouted at his every appearance after the homer.

* * *

Briefs . . . Charley Wagner will probably pitch the third and final series game against the Athletics tomorrow afternoon at Fenway . . . Dick Newsome was a bit shaky in winning the opener, but he was handicapuped in the late innings by a twisted ankle . . . Al Javery did a good job at Shibe Park, scattering eight Phil hits . . . He should have had an easier time, but the Braves left 12 runners stranded on the bases . . . Lefty Grove sent a "good luck" wire to Jimmie Foxx prior to the opener . . . In New York, Bill Mills tossed back by the fans are put into a basket and sent to the boys in the service . . . A good idea for the entire majors . . . And put the basket out where everybody can see it . . . Peacock will be out for only two or three days . . . His injury emphasizes the need for a third catcher.

William G. Bramham, head of the minor baseball leagues, says 33 leagues will start the season.

* * *

This was the tenth year of training in Pasadena Calif., for the White Sox.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000

Results April 14

Boston 8, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 2.
New York 7, Washington 6.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.

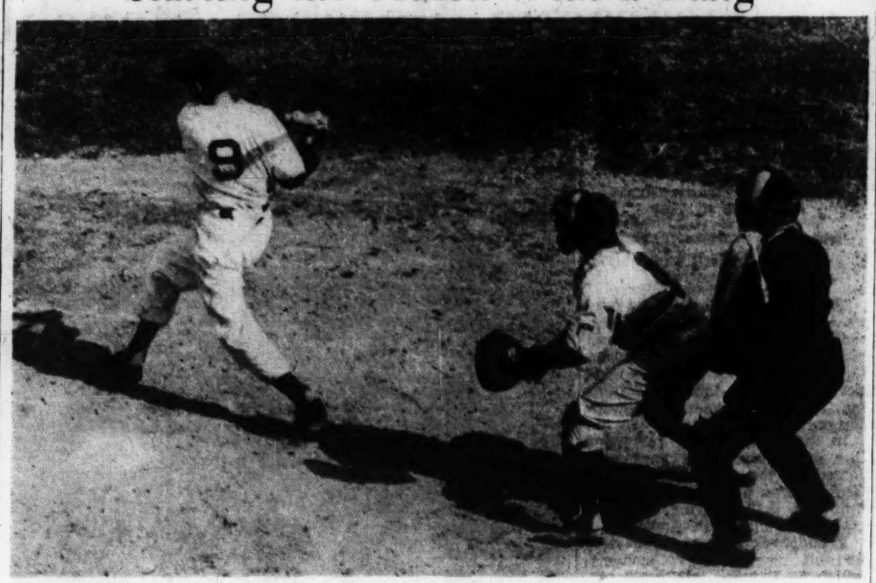
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Phila'phia	0	1	.000

Results April 14

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 7, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.

Starting the Season With a Bang



By the Associated Press

Williams Hits Homer First Time Up

Ted Williams (No. 9), irrepressible young outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, finishes swing on a pitch that brought him a home run on the first time at bat in the first inning of the 1942 American League baseball opener between Boston and the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park, and won by the Sox, 8 to 3. There were two men on base at the time, and in all Williams batted in five runs and got three hits in four times up.

OCD Resignation Is Announced By Ex-Tennis Queen

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Alice Marble, ex-queen of the tennis courts, is looking for a job.

The blond-headed girl, who ruled the women's amateur tennis world from 1938 until she turned professional in 1940, yesterday announced her resignation as a dollar-a-year woman in the Office of Civilian Defense and asked:

"Have you a good job for me? I like to eat steaks."

Duties Multiplied

"This action on my part," Miss Marble said in a letter to the Associated Press, "results from the fact that the duties of the position have become so multiplied since Pearl Harbor that it is more than a full-time job.

"When I undertook the position it was intended that the work would consume but part of my time. This was necessarily so because I am entirely self-supporting, having no independent means of my own."

To Organize Matches

Miss Marble explained that since she couldn't continue to work for a living and do justice to the OCD job, there was nothing to do but resign, and continue to help the defense effort in her spare time in any form the Government desires.

"But I haven't the least idea of what I'm going to do," she said. "There isn't any tennis to speak of. I'm going to try to organize some matches for the benefit of various war funds."

Miss Marble joined the Office of Civilian Defense as assistant director in charge of physical training for women last September.

Navy Grid Plans For Next Season Hit Severe Blow

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 15 (AP)—Navy's 1942 football squad suffered a severe blow today with the announcement that three tentative starting backs and several sophomore linemen had resigned as midshipmen because of scholastic deficiencies.

The Superintendent's Office of the Navy Academy reported first stringers who resigned were Robert E. (Bob) Woods of Corning, N. Y.; Charles A. (Casey) Plozay of McKeesport, Pa., and Harry Adolph Hamberg of Lonoke, Arkansas.

Their departure leaves Capt. Alan Camero, San Gabriel (Calif.) quarterback, the only regular back to survive the Academy's March examinations.

Names of the resigning linemen were not disclosed but it was reported unofficially that at least three figured prominently in the 1942 plans of Lieut. Commander John E. Whelchel, new Middie coach.

Woods teamed with "Barnicle Bill" Busik at one of the halfback positions last fall. Plozay, who was a second-string fullback last year, had clinched the regular line-bucking assignment for next season during spring practice. Hamberg, according to Whelchel, was one of the "finest passing prospects the Middies ever had." The latter played two years at Arkansas University before entering the Naval Academy.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	4	1	2	1	5	.750
Pesky	4	1	2	0	0	.500
Peacock	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Conroy	2	0	1	0	0	.500
Tabor	5	0	2	0	0	.400
Di Maggio	3	2	1	0	0	.333
L. Newsome	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Fox	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Foxx	5	1	1	0	1	.200

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Fernandez	5	0	3	0	1	.600
Cooney	4	2	2	0	0	.500
Waner	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Holmes	5	0	2	0	0	.400
Lombardi	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Miller	4	0	1	0	0	.250
West	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Cuccinello	4	0	0	0	0	.000

College Lacrosse

Results April 14
By the Associated Press

Yale 9, Springfield 1.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Mackmen Start Four New Faces

When Connie Mack opened the season against the Red Sox on Tuesday at Fenway Park, he had four new men on the field. Mike Kreevich was in center field, Ken Richardson in right, Bill Knickerbocker at second base and Buddy Blair at third. Having lost the entire left side of his infield to Uncle Sam's armed forces, the manager of the Athletics had to scrap his original plans. "But I don't mind losing my boys," said Connie, "because I know they're going to help win this war."

The missing members are Al Brancato, the shortstop; Benny McCoy, the second baseman; Don Richmond, the good looking young third sacker whom Connie broke in last fall, and Sam Chapman, the center fielder who batted .322 a year ago and drove in 106 runs.

Purdue Rookie

The Mackmen filled two holes by taking Kreevich and Knickerbocker from the White Sox. The latter has the spot to himself, but Mike will have to keep hitting or be benched for a 195-pound Wilmington rookie named Felix Mackiewicz. The big boy starred on the diamond at Purdue University before joining the pro ranks. He gallops over the outfield like a huge bull and has a good arm. The A's think he will hit. This is only his second year in organized ball, which is getting up there quick.

Connie's other outfielders are Bob Johnson, Eddie Collins, Ken Richardson, Dee Miles and Elmer Valo. Collins is not throwing well and Miles is not hitting. Richardson is up from Williamsport. Valo has had two good years at Wilmington, hitting .364 there his freshman try and .324 in '41. Johnson, who has driven in 100 or more runs each year since '35, is cleanup and the power of the ball club. But Sam Chapman's all-around play is missed.

Big Shortstop

The left side of the infield is still in the experimental stage. Connie started Pete Suder at short, but he also likes Jack Wallaesa, who is a story all by himself. Up from Wilmington, Jack, if he makes the grade, will be the biggest shortstop in captivity—in fact, the biggest on record. Glenn Wright, Blondy Ryan and Art Fletcher were big boys, and Martin Marion of the Cardinals is up over the six-foot level. But Wallaesa tops them all. He goes to six-three under a shower and is close to the 190 pound marker on the scales. If five-foot-nine Brancato were still around, it would be a Mutt and Jeff rivalry at short.

Wallaesa has not hit. He is young, though, and can be taught. He can field and goes behind second base as well as anybody in the league.

If Blair does not go at third, the A's can move Suder over and put in Wallaesa. Blair was bought from the Yankees and last year toiled at Newark. He injured a knee in spring training, but apparently was ready on Tuesday. Dick Siebert, a .334 hitter, is back at first base.

Knott Won 13

The Mackmen opened the season with Phil Marchildon, one of the rising young pitchers in the American League. This is his sophomore year and he is out to better his 10 and 15 freshman record. Connie is calling Bill Beckman, Jack Knott and Herman Besse his other starters at the moment, but admits that the situation is subject to change without notice. All three are holdovers and Knott was the ace of the staff a year ago with 13 wins.

Russ Christopher is another Yankee product. He won 16 and lost seven for Newark in '41, with a good 2.82 earned run average. He has been hot and cold this spring, but will stick. He is in the bull pen with Luman Harris, another holdover, and Roger Wolff, who is making good on his second trip up from Williamsport. Wolff has been touring the minor leagues since 1930. Dick Fowler from Toronto and Fred Caligiuri from Wilmington, both right-handers, have not lived up to their press clippings. Besse is the only southpaw with a chance of winning.

The Mackmen get big league catching from Frank Hayes and Hal Wagner. Hayes is first string, but while he was sidelined with an injury this spring, Wagner stepped in and made Connie take a long look. The third backstop is big Jim Castiglia, who last fall starred on the gridiron at Georgetown. Taken to California as nothing more than a batting practice catcher, the collegian promptly made the club and was signed to a contract. He needs plenty of polish behind the bat, such as chasing foul balls and throwing, but he can hit for himself. Connie used him as a pinch hitter in the opener—his first time up in pro ball, and he singled off Dick Newsome.

Powell Crichton Scores 71 to Win Pinehurst Medal

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Medalist Powell Crichton, Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., drew E. H. Silliman of High Point, N. C., as his first-round opponent today in the North and South amateur golf tournament here.

Crichton led the field in yesterday's qualifying with a one-under-par 71, one swing ahead of Dan Carmichael of Columbus, Ohio. Silliman had an 82.

Skip Alexander of Durham, N. C., the 1941 champion, turned professional some time ago, leaving the favorite's role to George T. Dunlap, Jr., of Pinehurst, several times the winner.

Match Approved

TORONTO (CP)—Continuance of the annual international bowling match between Ontario and the eastern division of the American Bowling Association has been approved by the Provincial Lawn Bowling Association. The match will be held sometime in August at Hartford, Conn.

College Baseball

Results April 14
By the Associated Press

Miss. State 3, Tulane 2.
Princeton 7, Rutgers 1.
Bradley 4, Illinois 0.
Lake Forest 7, Chicago Tea. 3.
Duke 13, South Carolina 0.
Mississippi 15, Louisiana Tech 8.
Manhattan 6, Lehigh 4.
R. I. State 8, Boston Univ. 1.
Chicago 8, North Central 5.

Rebuilt Leaf Sextet Romps Over Detroit

TORONTO, April 15 (AP)—Product of one of the most daring experiments in hockey history—Toronto's rejuvenated Maple Leafs—retained a chance of gaining the Stanley Cup for Coach Happy Day, the man who rebuilt the club in midstream of the World Series.

With three of their stars benched in the shake-up which Day instigated in desperation; the Leafs walloped Detroit Red Wings 9-3 last night. It was the second straight victory for the reorganized club in the best-of-seven series after the regular line-up dropped three in a row to the boisterous Wings.

The sixth game is scheduled for Detroit Thursday night with the seventh here Saturday, if necessary.

Drillon Sidelined

On the sidelines in the shuffle which started in Detroit last Sunday night when the Leafs gained their first victory were Gordie Drillon, ace right winger; Bucko McDonald, first-ranking defenseman, and left winger Hank Goldup. In their places were two youngsters Gaye Stewart and Ernie Dickens and the game's hero—Don Metz.

Used sparingly during the season and a spectator in the play-offs until last Sunday, Don Metz played the finest game of his career to score three of the Leafs' goals and help in two others. The young Saskatchewan farmer filled in for Drillon on a line with his brother Nick and Syl Apps.

Detroit's chances of winning the Stanley Cup on Toronto ice vanished in the first period when they crowded the penalty box. They suffered five penalties to one for the Leafs in the first session and were shorthanded on both of Toronto's first two goals.

Gunning to overcome the Toronto lead they neglected defense in the second and the Leafs swarmed over them for five more goals.

Apps Scores Twice

Apps counted two of the Leafs' total and made plays on three other goals to bring his play-off point total to 13. Toronto's other marksmen were Nick Metz, Wally Stanowski, Bob Goldham, and Dave Schriner.

The badly-beaten Wings staged a rally in the third period to outscore the Leafs three goals to two as both teams played wide-open hockey. Syd Howe potted the first Detroit goal and made the plays for markers recorded by Alex Motter and Carl Liscombe.

The Wings were directed from the bench by Coach Ebbie Goodfellow in the absence of Manager Jack Adams who was suspended indefinitely after Sunday night's game in Detroit.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Red Ruffing, Yankees—Pitched three-hit shutout against Senators and made two singles himself, knocking in two runs.

Ted Williams, Red Sox—Hit three-run homer in first inning and collected two other hits to drive in total of five runs against Athletics.

Bob Muncrief, Browns—Shut out White Sox with three-hit hurling.

John Cooney, Braves—Contributed timely single and double to victory over Phils.

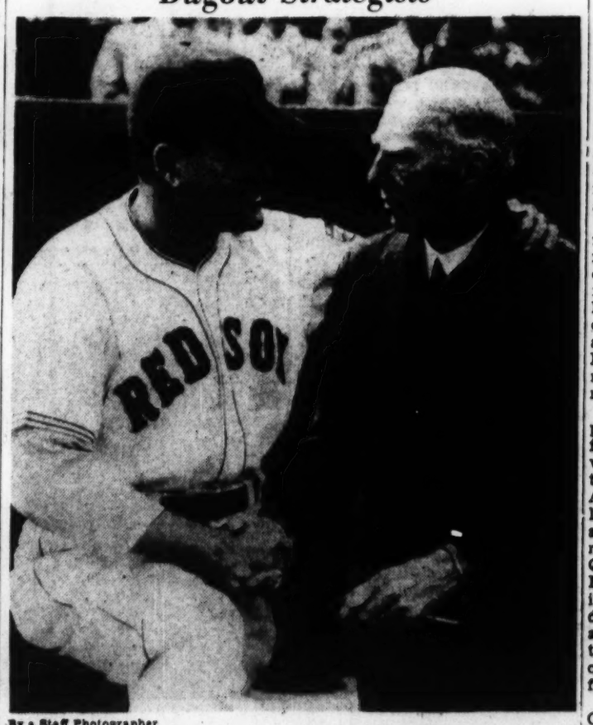
Les Fleming, Indians—Hit home run, double and single in debut at first gase against Tigers.

Peewee Reese, Dodgers—Opened four-run first inning flurry against Giants with double and later hit two-run homer.

Max Butcher, Pirates—Stopped Reds with six-hit pitching.

Phil Cavarretta, Cubs—Hit double and two singles to lead assault on Cardinals.

Dugout Strategists



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Cronin (left) and Connie Mack

Now that Cronin has become a bench manager for the Red Sox, he can really match wits with the venerable Philadelphia Athletics manager who has been prominent in baseball circles even before Cronin had ever heard of a baseball.

Firing of Gun Is Small Part Of Marathon Starter's Job

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You might think that the starter of the annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon next Sunday would be thinking of getting his pistol oiled for the shot which sends the runners on their way at the stroke of noon, but oddly enough Official Starter Walter Brown is more concerned right now with sharpening his pencils.

It seems that the actual firing of the gun come Marathon Day is a far less important task than fulfilling required duties immediately preceding the firing. In fact, if you want to earn Walter's everlasting hostility, just remark to him that he probably has the easiest job of the day.

Start Is End

"If that's all I had to do on the 19th," he says with a touch of asperity creeping into his customary drawl, "that would be fine. But the shot which sends the boys away from Hopkinton on the start of their journey merely marks the end of my preliminary duties.

"You see, there's quite a bit of detail work to be done and as official starter I am elected. The principal job—and the most important one—is checking the runners into the corral and then again at the starting line. If one of the fellows has not been checked in out there, his efforts do not count even though he should win the race.

Busy Half Hour

"That half hour just before noontime is the busiest half hour I spend all year. I begin to check the boys off and I find that although most of them have arrived and are in the vicinity, none seems inclined to go into the corral. They are either resting or walking around or saying good-by to friends—anything, it seems, to make it harder for me although they probably do not realize it.

"Then as I begin getting them into the corral, some of them remember something they forgot, such as a bit of sugar or their handkerchief and out they duck under the corral ropes, and the bedlam is on. Noon is coming with a rush and as the hour approaches we have to get the boys out of the corral and to the starting line where I check them off again. Finally the time comes, the gun goes off, and the race is on."

Also Clerk of Course

Walter's duties do not stop there, however, for he is clerk of the course, and as starter and clerk he has been carrying on a tradition of the Brown family of Hopkinton which has held sway in 36 of the 45 B. A. A. Marathons to date. Walter's father, the late George V., used to start these annual affairs starting back in 1906. His son picked up where he left off and the young Manager of Boston Garden will be starting his fifth Marathon this coming Sunday.

It might seem that so much checking at the start of the race is detail work that could be eliminated, but such is not the case. Mere possession of a number from Director Tom Kanaly is not enough, as queer events of Marathon history have proved.

Advertising Stunt

If runners did not check in at Lucky Rock Manor, what would stop the more unethical from starting in some place in the Newtons? One year a fresh-looking runner turned into Exeter Street and headed for the finish line, acknowledging the cheers of the crowd with airy waves of his hand. He had a number on his chest, and although no one could find his name on the printed lists, they took him at face value, figuring he was a late entry. As he passed, however, the crowd felt rather sheepish when they found a sign on his back advertising something or other. You see the possibilities.

Just for public information, runners can do anything they like on the way from Hopkinton to Boston, providing they travel the whole distance on their own two feet. They can walk, sit down, or stop at the Wellesley Inn for a steak, but they must use their own motive power. Most of the spectators know this, as witness the time one runner got a lift part way, got out of the car, and proceeded to run again. Telephone calls were received at every checking station and at the finish line. The guy didn't have a chance to get away with it.

List Now at 131

According to Director Kanaly, the entry list is now at 131, although several more names, including that of former winner Clarence De Mar, may be added to the list. De Mar has said he plans to run, but his entry blank has not been received. Kanaly expects it in a day or so. Another prominent absentee from the list is Fred McGlone of the Norfolk Club in Roxbury, one of the better of the serious young campaigners. Fred was sixth last year and eighth the year before.

Right now there are two former winners entered, Arlington's Johnny Kelley (1935) and Gerard Cote of Montreal (1940). Cote is the young man who set the course and world record of 2:28.28.6 when he won two years ago. Last year he was fourth.

From Stenographer to Star

One of the outstanding stars of the "Skating Vanities of 1942," the world's first roller skating production that will come to Boston Garden April 21 for a six-day stay, is a young lady who until recently was an obscure stenographer in a New York business office. Dolly Durkin was just another office girl during the day, but each evening she emerged to become a roller skater, gliding, whirling, and pivoting on wheels. She was discovered by the talent scout of the new "Roller Vanities," who spent two years rounding up the cream of the nation's roller skaters.

Dolly became one of the outstanding exponents of the new international style of roller skating, which stresses roller dance and figure skating. Teamed with Gordon Finnigan, Dolly won the national skate dance title in 1940. After winning the title the team of Durkin and Finnigan broke up. Gordon wanted to spend more time on figure and comedy skating, while Miss Durkin preferred to continue in the dance end of the field. She then teamed up with Walter Hughes, who had placed second in the same national competition and the pair was signed by the "Vanities." Interestingly enough, Finnigan was signed too, and when the new roller show opens at Boston Garden they will all three be seen in a trio skating number.

Besides Dolly and her pals, the Skating Vanities boasts a cast of 85 of the country's best roller skaters. Topping the list is pretty Gloria Nord of Hollywood, a lass of Norwegian descent who has been called the Sonja Henie of the roller skaters. Included, too, is a precision chorus of 36 girls, the "Rollerettes."

All in all, "Roller Vanities" give promise of having all the color, beauty, and thrills of the recently viewed ice shows, but in a definitely different manner.

Reshevsky, Denker Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—I. Kashdan, who entered the fourth round untied and undefeated, by virtue of a 66 move victory over I. Horowitz in a twice adjourned game from the second round, temporarily, at least, lost the lead to S. Reshevsky and A. S. Denker, both of whom won their games last evening. Kashdan's game with J. Levin, of Philadelphia, was adjourned with neither player having a marked advantage.

The most brilliant game of the round, and of the tournament thus far, was won by Horowitz. In the early stages of an Alekhine's Defense adopted by H. Seidman, Horowitz wisely refused the offer of a Rook for an inviting attack against his opponent's uncastled King. Careful and forceful play resulted in a quick triumph in 27 moves.

The leaders, defending champion Reshevsky and Denker, former New York champion, both won their games without too much trouble. Reshevsky profited by B. Altman's opening blunder, which lost a Pawn, and before long a successful King attack won in 27 moves. Denker emerged from a Queen's Pawn Game against H. Baker with a Knight for a Bishop in a Pawn ending. Gradually this developed in favor of the Knight, and Denker was able to sacrifice the Knight in such a way that his opponent could not prevent a Pawn from queening.

I. Chernev won a long Queen's Gambit Declined from M. Green, who drew with Reshevsky in the third round. Chernev was able to establish a Rook on his seventh rank, and this pressure soon netted him two pawns and a win that came in 60 moves. A. S. Pinkus won a complicated 40-move Ruy Lopez from N. Lessing, who lost his way in the mid-game, with both players under time pressure.

L. Levy of New York and H. Hahlbohm of Chicago adjourned a Rook and Pawn ending favorable to the former. C. Pilnick, of the Bronx and H. Steiner of Los Angeles were also unable to come to a definite result.

The Standing

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Reshevsky	3½	½	Hahlbohm	1½	1½
Denker	3½	½	Altman	1½	2½
Kashdan	3	0	Baker	1½	2½
Horowitz	2½	1½	Levin	1	2
Chernev	2½	1½	Lessing	1	3
Pinkus	2½	1½	Seidman	1	3
Steiner	2	1	Levy	½	2½
Green	2	2	Pilnick	0	3

Minor Leagues

Results April 14
By the Associated Press

Southern Association

Nashville 7, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 1.
Little Rock 3, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 7.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 8, Dallas 1.
San Antonio 3, Shreveport 0.
Beaumont 1, Houston 0.
Tulsa at Fort Worth, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco at Sacramento, postponed.
Seattle at Hollywood, postponed.
Oakland 3, Portland 0.
Los Angeles 8, San Diego 1.

Barton Sold

CLEVELAND (AP)—First Baseman Larry Barton was sold by the Cleveland Indians to Portland, Ore., of the Pacific Coast League. Barton was bought during the winter from Wilkes-Barre.

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Trade Chamber Asks Withholding Levy, Graduated Sales Tax

Business and Industry

SEC Reduces Big Utility To Single System

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has directed the billion-dollar North American Company to sever its relationship with 56 companies in its vast utility system.

The drastic SEC order permits North American to retain only one of its eight major sub-holding companies, the $273,000,000 Union Electric Company of Missouri, which in turn is limited in its holdings.

Included among the companies with which North American must sever its relationship are the Detroit Edison Company, with assets of $370,000,000, in which North American holds 19.2 per cent of common stock; and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and its subsidiaries with assets of $790,000,000, in which North American holds 32.89 per cent of common shares.

North American was given a year to comply with the order to reduce its system to a single integrated utility system under the Holding Company Act of 1935.

In its order, the SEC said:

"We have stated and we again emphasize the fact, that, under the standards of the Act, difficulties of disposition have no bearing at all on whether any particular interest is retainable; and that such difficulties are pertinent only to the question when compliance with our order of divestment should be enforced. Consequently, respondent's (North American) reference to adverse market conditions for the sale of securities have no relevancy at this time."

"It is appropriate also to point out once again that compliance with our Section 11 (B) (1) orders need not always be effected by the outright sale of properties for cash. It seems clear that a very large part of the divestments and dispositions necessary to comply with Section 11 (B) (1) and our orders thereunder may be effectuated by stock dividends, by exchanges of portfolio securities with the security holders of the holding company, and through the exchange of properties between systems. It may be that these methods in practice will overshadow sales."

North American originally proposed before the SEC that its integration proceedings contemplated the retention of Union Electric of Missouri as its major investment and use of the proceeds of liquidation of other holdings to acquire properties which could be integrated with Union Electric.

The commission based its findings on Union Electric, but added that North American is provided with opportunity under the order to indicate what it desires to retain as its principal system.

Tidewater Earnings $2.09 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Tidewater Associated Oil Co. earned $15,564,093 or $2.09 a common share last year, after preferred dividends, William F. Humphrey, President, said in his annual report to stockholders.

This compared with $7,269,083 or $1.14 a share in the preceding year, the report showed. Total revenues from operations last year were $148,675,853 compared with $136,645,279 in 1940.

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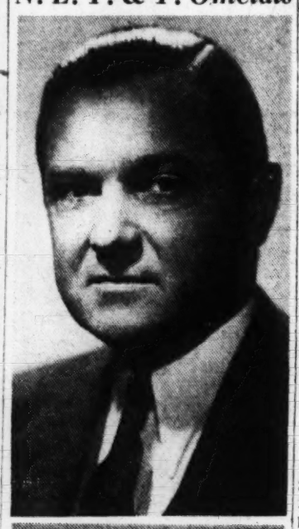

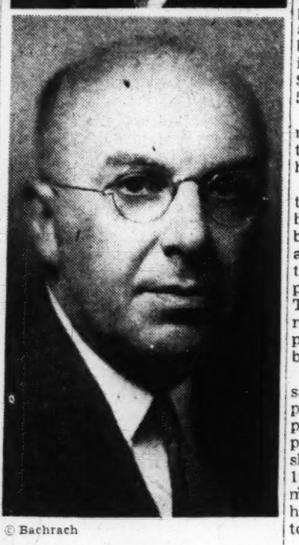

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(Above) J. E. Harrell, vice-president and director of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., has been granted a leave of absence and will enter the War Department in Washington. (Below) Bartlett T. Miller has been appointed assistant to the president of N. E. T. & T. in charge of public relations. Formerly Mr. Miller was general commercial manager of the company.

Rosenthal Chosen Head of B. E. W.

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Morris Rosenthal, New York importer, was the choice today to head the new import division of the Board of Economic Warfare with centralized authority to slash red tape in acquiring foreign raw materials needed for the United States war effort.

Mr. Rosenthal now is an assistant director of the board.

President Roosevelt in an executive order yesterday gave the B. E. W. full direction of purchasing strategic materials abroad, a power heretofore vested in great degree in subsidiaries of the R. F. C.

Vice-President Henry Wallace, who is chairman of the B. E. W., and Milo Perkins, its executive director, were said to have been insisting since January that President Roosevelt make such a change.

While Jesse Jones' R. F. C. subsidiaries now compiling stock piles of foreign raw materials are expected to remain intact, it was explained they would take orders hereafter from the B. E. W.

A. T. & T. Net Last Quarter $2.66 a Share

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported today to its 634,000 stockholders that the Bell System's consolidated net income for the quarter ended Feb. 28 was $51,555,923, equal to $2.66 a share. This compared with $53,291,896, or $2.74 a share, in the corresponding period a year earlier.

After minority interest the net income applicable to A. T. & T. stock was $49,723,064 for the current period, against $51,135,401 in the quarter ended Feb. 28, 1941.

Tax Chief Deterrent

Consolidated total net income for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 was $201,063,296, equal, after minority interests, to $10.36 a share, compared with $218,586,714, or $11.22 a share, on the same basis the year before. Net income after minority interest in the current period was $193,531,287, compared with $209,577,819 in the preceding year.

The report, contained in a message to stockholders from Walter S. Gifford, President, noted, however:

"In these statements Federal taxes for the months of 1942 have been accrued at the rates imposed by the 1941 Revenue Act, which are still in effect. It is estimated that the increase in tax rates proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury on March 3, 1942, would reduce earnings on American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock by more than $4 per share per year.

"It is impossible at this date to say just what taxes will be imposed, but heavy increases applicable to the full year are in prospect, and the net income now shown for the periods ending in 1942 is, to the extent that taxes may be retroactively increased, higher than it will ultimately prove to have been."

More Phones, Less Income

A tax note similar to that of the consolidated earnings was added to the parent company's report that its own net income for the first quarter ended March 31 was $47,068,347 or $2.52 a share against $47,470,877 or $2.54 a share in the like quarter a year earlier.

The parent company's net income for the 12 months ended March 31 was shown as $186,572,205 or $9.98 a share compared with $190,240,396 or $10.18 a share in the preceding year.

The decline in net income from a year ago contrasted with the increased number of telephones in service in the Bell System, 19,163,400 on March 31 or 7.3 per cent more than at the end of March, 1941. The system had a net gain of about 322,000 telephones in the first quarter of 1942 compared with a net gain of 371,300 in the corresponding period of 1941.

Gifford reported the number of toll and long distance conversations for the first quarter of 1942 was about 12.5 per cent greater than for the similar period last year, while the increase in the "longer haul" calls was about 30 per cent.

Jute Unavailable For Rugs in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board notified rug and carpet manufacturers that it was "extremely unlikely" that they would receive any allocation of jute yarns after this month.

The board told representatives of the industry of the present jute shortage and the "improbability of obtaining additional supplies from Calcutta." This was done, WPB explained, to prevent manufacturers from putting virgin wool into process for floor coverings which they might not be able to finish for lack of jute.

Flaxseed Loan Rates Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced the loan rates on 1942 flaxseed, an important source of drying oils.

The rate for No. 1 flaxseed will be $2.40 a bushel, delivered at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, and Portland, Ore.; $2.45 at Los Angeles, and San Francisco, and $2.35 at Kansas City.

Court Orders $5,115,871 Frisco Interest Payment

ST. LOUIS (AP)—On petitions of bondholders committees, Federal Judge George H. Moore directed payment of $5,115,871 in overdue and unpaid interest on bond issues of the St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco) Railway.

As of March 6, the petitioners said, the cash balance of the railroad was calculated to be in excess of $13,000,000.

The court's order authorized:

Payment of $2,328,137 on the Frisco's Fort Scott bonds, representing interest in full due Oct. 1, 1941, and April 1, 1942, and part of the interest due April 1, 1941.

Payment of $2,787,734 on account of interest due Jan. 1, 1942, on the prior lien bonds, series A, B and E.

Federal Mining & Smelting

NEW YORK (AP)—F. H. Brownell, President of Federal Mining & Smelting Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting earnings in 1942 may aggregate $2,000,000 before provision for Federal taxes. If such results are obtained, he said, and based on present tax laws, indicated net after taxes would be equal to around $5 a share on the company's stock.

British Budget Aims: Pay For War and Bar Inflation

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15 — Britain's third war budget, according to Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of Exchequer, who yesterday introduced it, is an indication that during the past year this country has held its own against the "onset of inflation" and that there is "no justification for gloomy forebodings regarding Britain's postwar position."

Outstanding in Sir Kingsley's statement is the fact that a vital factor in Britain's war effort were lease-lend deliveries from the United States, and Canada's generous financial concessions without which financial stability and social security would have been impossible while simultaneously carrying out the most costly war in history. Up to March last, the Chancellor explained, the United States deliveries reached £600,000,000 and continuing at the rate of £100,000,000 monthly.

Many Problems

It is essential to state such facts before proceeding with budget details since it is essential to realize the extent to which this war is being waged by the Allies as a cooperative affair wherein all are committed to the hilt. It must be further remembered that, whereas a peacetime budget concerns itself with obtaining money necessary for paying for administration and defence with minimum inconvenience and injustice to citizens and the least disturbance to industry and commerce, a wartime budget problem is that of how to secure the concentration of a nation on a war effort. Hence, as the Chancellor pointed out in a broadcast, it is not so much the total amount of revenues which counts as the total of national effort concentrated upon war.

Total estimated expenditure for 1942 to 1943 was given as £5,286,000,000 or an increase of £510,000,000 over actual expenditures during the past financial year. To meet this liability Britain has at its disposal more than £6,500,000,000, compared with £4,100,000,000 in 1940 to 1941 and little less than £5,500,000,000 in 1941 to 1942. These new revenue estimates were reached by increases of certain taxes—and it should be noted all of them upon luxuries or semi luxuries and not upon necessities.

Increased taxes were placed on beer, spirits and tobacco, twopence a pint on beer, threepence on a packet of 10 cigarettes, entertainment tax for cinemas and theaters doubled, and increased taxes put on luxury goods such as silk dresses, cutglass, leather goods, jewelry, etc., and gramophone records but not wireless sets.

As was generally expected, the income tax which already is 10 shillings on the pound has not been raised for the simple reason that the Chancellor agreed with a general common sense view that this tax has already reached its profitable limit. Nor was it possible to increase the number of income tax payers. For it will be remembered that in past years the budget greatly increased the number of wage earners by reducing the amount upon which the income tax is payable. Before the war, the number was less than 1,000,000. The last financial year, 1941 to 1942, amounted to 5,500,000 and brought in £125,000,000 of which £60,000,000 represent postwar credits. Momentarily, problem is how to find an agreeable method of payment for wage earners hitherto unaccustomed to making such payments.

Few Concessions

Concessions in a wartime budget are naturally an exception rather than the rule. In this budget they include an increase of a personal, nontaxable allowance for a working married woman of from £45 to £80 as well as concessions to lower income tax payers, so there is a minimum limit of £2 weekly for a single man and £3 for a married man, which cannot be touched. Sir Kingsley's efforts have resulted in the control of war expenditures "with a substantial measure of care and skill." Not only has this succeeded in increasing the war effort but also in preventing an upset of the nation's price structure. He said, "neither savings, taxation, rationing, limitation of supplies, nor concentration of industries would solve the economic wartime problems if the price structure were allowed to get seriously out of gear." Each one of these items has been kept in view. The nation's savings during the last financial year reached nearly £2,000,000,000. Rationing is general and equitably applied and is accomplishing its main object of controlling expenditures. Rationing of clothes alone brought under control 20 per cent of normal expenditures. The Chancellor and his co-workers have also done their part of bargaining. Last April food was 23 per cent above the level at the outbreak of the war. Now it is only 18 per cent. But to stabilize the cost of living has cost the Government £125,000,000 during the past year. The general increase in wages between April, 1941, and March, 1942, was approximately 6 per cent, though higher agricultural wages must be faced during the current year.

Budget experts agree that Britain is determined to supply the means to win the war while it is being waged. It faces problems of increased purchasing power on a large section of the community and decreased production of general consumption goods while at the same time it aims at applying a maximum proportion of total national effort to war. Britain is now mobilized and the chief problem is that of maximum efficiency of mobilized resources. This task it attempts to perform justly by apportioning burdens as fairly as possible.

Pacific Gas Ruled Subject to SEC Under Holding Act

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a ruling of the Securities and Exchange Commission that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company is subject to the commission's control under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

The commission's finding was based on the fact that 17 per cent of P. G. and E. stock is held by the North American Company.

Since the holding company law was enacted by Congress in 1935, the P. G. and E. has obtained authorization from the California State Railroad Commission to issue and sell 400,000 shares of 5 per cent first preferred stock, and sold about half the issue. The SEC refused to authorize the sale.

Sugar Import Quotas Ended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has removed all legal restrictions upon the importation and domestic marketing of sugar, but officials said the action was not expected to increase supplies.

An order by President Roosevelt suspended quotas set up under the Sugar Control Act of 1937. This had been recommended by the Agriculture Department because quotas were not deemed necessary under present war conditions.

Wildey Savings Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary

The Wildey Savings Bank of Boston is celebrating this month its fiftieth anniversary as a mutual institution serving thousands of depositors in Boston and vicinity.

The growth of the bank has been steady, and on Oct. 31 last it was tenth in size among the savings banks of Boston. In 1931 the bank became an issuing bank for savings bank life insurance and holds tenth place in amount of insurance in force among the issuing insurance banks.

During its entire 50 years the Wildey Savings Bank has had but three presidents, Col. John J. Whipple, who served until his passing in 1921; Frank B. Cutter, who served until his his recent retirement, and Arthur S. Roe, the newly elected president.

The bank was the first savings bank in Massachusetts to do newspaper advertising, and has been a consistent user of newspaper space for many years.

Sugar Beet Acreage Off in '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that complete returns from the sugar beet and beet sugar industry show that the acreage planted to sugar beets last year totaled 794,000 acres, compared with 975,000 the previous year.

Chamber Asks Sales Tax And Income Levy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new tax program designed to raise more than $11,000,000,000 chiefly through a graduated retail sales tax and a flat 5 per cent levy on gross incomes has been recommended to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, chairman of the Chamber's federal finance committee, estimated for the House Ways and Means Committee that the sales tax, starting at 5 per cent on necessities, would raise $5,800,000,000 and that the "withholding levy" would produce $4,000,000,000 more.

In addition, Mr. Alvord proposed to increase the unusual individual income taxes by $1,000,000,000 and raise corporation normal and surtaxes by $680,000,000 and corporate excess profits taxes by an amount he said he could not estimate.

The Chamber's program on the latter point contemplated a 100 per cent excess profits tax but with the base and computations revised so that the effective rate probably would be lower.

Representative Cooper (D) of Tennessee, observed that the Chamber's program contemplated raising $10,800,000,000 more from individuals and only $680,000,000 additional from corporations—and Mr. Alvord agreed.

Secretary Morgenthau recommended to the committee a $7,610,000,000 tax bill based largely on $3,000,000,000 more from individuals and the same amount from corporations.

"Despite protestations to the contrary," Mr. Alvord said, "it is obvious that the Treasury has not proposed that the cost of the war be borne by everybody, nor, indeed, by a large share of the population. . . . More than 80 per cent of (the Treasury's) increase would be imposed upon incomes of existing taxpayers. . . .

"The Treasury proposal to levy another $3,200,000,000 on existing individual taxpayers is unsound, unjust and unnecessary. It will be collected from savings, not from consumption expenditures and principally from the savings of the middle income group with earnings of $3,000 to $20,000."

G. M. War Shipments' Huge First Quarter

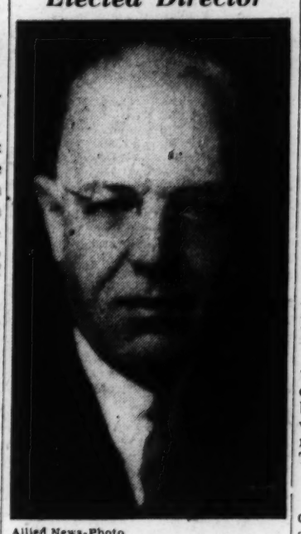
NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported its shipment of war products in the first quarter this year amounted to $261,084,959.

Last year's shipments in the first, second, third and fourth quarters were, respectively, $56,619,168; $75,180,914; $115,879,493, and $158,469,698.

The corporation said it had undertaken production of more than 10 per cent of the country's requirements of all war materials fabricated from metal and is now in mass production of important war materials.

While production is going up, the corporation said, costs to the Government are decreasing.

Elected Director



Allied News-Photo

Frank E. Hiter

Elected a director of Stewart-Warner Corporation, succeeding Thomas P. Sullivan, who is retiring from the board. Mr. Hiter is vice-president and general sales manager of the corporation.

Taft Would Give WLB the Power To Stabilize Wages

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) proposes that Congress empower the War Labor Board to stabilize wages as far as possible in order to check any inflation.

In a statement, Senator Taft suggested that to attain this objective, the board be empowered to approve or veto collective bargaining agreements between employers and employees.

The board, he said, would be instructed to authorize wage increases "only in proportion to increases in the cost of living, or in industries or individual cases where wages have been depressed below the general level of wages paid."

Non-Defense Cut Challenged By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt challenged advocates of sweeping cuts in non-defense spending yesterday to show where savings could be made, and said his over-all plan for combatting inflation was progressing.

He made it plain at the same time that conclusions drawn from his studies of the labor situation would be included.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that taxes over and above those required by the present law would be involved, but was uncertain whether taxes in addition to those recommended recently by the Treasury would be necessary.

Having Funny Time

Making the statements at a press conference, the President was asked about the possibility of reducing non-defense expenditures as an anti-inflation move. He said he was uncertain and was having a funny time over that question.

An old friend, an economist, wrote him six wekes ago asking the same question which, Mr. Roosevelt said, was a generality. He asked the economist to stipulate where savings might be made. He had received three letters from his friend, he added, none of which answered the question.

Closely involved, he said, was the uncertain question of what exactly was a non-defense expenditure.

Byrd's Proposal

A reporter inquired if he was familiar with a list of proposed disbursement reductions drawn up by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia and others. Mr. Roosevelt said it was pointed out that the list included complete abolition of the National Youth Administration.

That organization, he continued, was training 400,000 boys and girls for jobs in industry annually. If they are not trained by NYA, they would have to be trained by some other agency and where, then, he asked, would be the economy?

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	356,980
1942 volume to date	32,847,389
1941 volume to date	37,912,269

Stock Market Prices Stage Moderate Rally

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Stocks sold at prices which ranged from steady to a shade higher today.

As the market session drew to a close most of Tuesday's weakness appeared to have been checked and many of the list's usual leaders had recorded small gains. There were still a few wide losers here and there, however.

In the advancing column were such important issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas, American Telephone, Westinghouse, du Pont and Santa Fe. Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and J. I. Case were among losers of 1 to 2 or so, some to new lows.

The curb market failed fully to follow the modest uptrend of the big board. American Light and Traction, Buckeye Pipe Line, Scranton Lace and Lake Shore Mines rose, Singer, Cleveland Electric illuminating, South Penn Oil and American Potash suffered sharp reductions, though in no case was volume heavy.

Bond Recovery Spotty

The bond market made a half-hearted attempt at a comeback today after running into a reactionary squall on Tuesday that caused a substantial sell-off.

Going into the final hour an assortment of rails, utilities and industrials were ahead fractions to around a point but the trend was by no means uniformly higher and the list was dotted with issues that refused to budge one way or the other.

Holding slightly improved quotations were Southern Pacific 4½s, Shell Union 2½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Le high Valley 4s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Moving narrowly either way most of the time were Western Pacific first 5s, Republic steel 4s, American Telephone 3s and 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Alleghany modified 5s and Great Northern 4s.

U. S. Governments showed little change on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Most South American loans traded at better prices but other foreign dollar bonds were quiet.

Fines Levied Upon Firms, Individuals In Magnesium Case

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America, Magnesium Development Company, three other corporations, and six individuals were fined a total of $140,000 in Federal Court today on their plea of nolo contendere (no contest) to a series of Sherman anti-trust indictments alleging restraint of trade and monopolizing of the production and fabrication of magnesium.

At the same time, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, filed a consent decree which provides for the compulsory free licensing of patents held by the defendants for the production and fabrication of magnesium.

The fines, imposed by Judge Henry W. Goddard upon the recommendation of Samuel S. Isseks, special assistant to the Attorney General, aggregated $110,000 for the corporate defendants and $30,000 for the individuals.

The indictments, dated Jan. 30, 1941, alleged that the Aluminum Company of America and I. G. Farben Industrie, A. G. better known as the German dye trust, pooled in 1932 their patents relating to the production and fabrication of magnesium in their jointly owned company, Magnesium Development Company.

In 1932, the indictment alleged, this corporation and the Dow Chemical Company, then the only producer of magnesium in the United States, cross-licensed their fabrication patents and Dow Chemical obtained a right to license fabricators of magnesium under those patents.

The corporations which pleaded nolo contendere, and the fines imposed were:

Aluminum Company of America $25,000; American Magnesium Corporation, $5,000 each; Dow Chemical Company $25,000; Magnesium Development Corporation $20,000, and General Analine & Film Corporation $15,000.

Individual defendants and the fines imposed were:

Arthur V. Davis, chairman of the Board of Alcoa; Roy A. Hunt, a vice-president of Alcoa; I. W. Wilson, a vice-president of Alcoa, and President of American Magnesium Corporation, $5,000 each; Willard H. Dow, president, and Fred W. Bennett, vice-president of Dow Chemical, $5,000 each, and Karl Hochschwender, President of Magnesium Development Corporation, $5,000. His fine was remitted by the court when Mr. Isseks said Mr. Hochschwender was unable to pay it.

The consent decree, besides enjoining certain specific processes of the defendants, made available to any applicant all of the patents owned by the defendants.

Canada Aids Soy Bean Market

OTTAWA (AP)—Grant of authority to the Canadian Wheat Board to buy soy beans at a price of $2.25 (Canadian money) a bushel, it was announced by the Trade and Commerce Department.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge
Abbott (1.60a) 2 38½ 38¼ 38½ Apr13
Acme Steel (4) 1 46 46 46 Apr14
Adams Exp .60g 5 6 5⅞ 5⅞ — ⅛
Adams-Mills (1) 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼ Apr14
Addressog (½e) 1 10½ 10½ 10½ + ⅛
Air Reduct (1a) 10 32 31⅝ 31⅝ — ⅜
Alaska Juneau 8 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Alleghany Corp 16 ⅞ ¾ ¾ — ⅛
Alleg pf xw 1 31⅞ 31⅞ 31⅞
Alleg pf $30 ww 4 37⅜ 33¾ 33¾ — 1⅛
Alleghany pr pf 1 11 11 11 Apr14
Alleg Lud Stl 1½e 2 18 18 18 + ⅛
Allen Industr (1) 1 38¾ 33¾ 33¾ Apr14
Al Ch&Dye (6a) 1 125 125 125 —1¼
Allied Kid (1) 1 11 11 11 Apr14
Allied Mills 1½g 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼ Apr14
Allied Strs (.15e) 3 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝ — ⅛
Allied Str pf (5) 1 68½ 68 68 Apr14
Allis-Ch M (¾e) 4 25¼ 25⅛ 25⅛ — ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼e 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛ — ⅛
Amal Leather 4 1 1 1 Apr14
Amal Lea pf 1½g 3 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ Apr11
Amerada Pet (2) 1 43¾ 43¾ 43¾ Apr14
Am Ag Ch (1.20) 1 20 20 20
Am Airlines 1½g 1 29 28½ 28 + ⅛
Am Bk Note .20e 1 6 6 6
Am Bosch (½e) 6 4¼ 4 4⅛ Apr14
Am Br Shoe (1¾e) 2 25¾ 25¾ 25¾ — ⅛
Am Cable & R 13 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
Am Can (4) 14 60½ 59¼ 60⅛ +1⅛
Am Can pf (7) 161 160 160 —1
Am Car & Fdy 13 27 25 25 Apr14
AmCar&Fpf1¾e 2 70 69¾ 70 Apr11
Am Ch & C (1½e) 4 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ — ⅛
Am Ch&C pf (3) 2 103½ 103½ 103½ — ⅛
Am Chicle (4a) 1 71 71 71 Apr13
Am Colortyp .15e 1 4½ 4½ 4½ —
Am Comm Al 4 77⅛ 73¼ 73¼ Apr14
Am Crys S (1e) 1 17 17 17
Am Encaus Til 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Apr10
Am Europ (.40g) 1 3½ 3½ 3½ Mr28
Am & For Pow 1 ½ ½ ½ + ⅛
A F P $6pf(.30k) 1 188¾ 188¾ 188¾ — ¾
A F P $7pf(.35k) 1 251½ 221½ 221½ + ½
Am & F P 2 pf 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ + ⅛
Am-Haw SS ¾e 1 16½ 16½ 16½ — ½
Am Hide & Lea 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ — ⅛
Am H & L pf (3) 1 35 35 35 Apr10
Am Home Pr 2.40 3 57 57 57 Apr14
Am Ice 32 13¾ 13⅜ 13⅜ + ⅛
Am Ice pf 13 29¼ 28¾ 28¾ Apr14
Am Internat'l 3 23¾ 23⅝ 23¾ Apr14
Am Inv Ill (.80) 16 6 6 6 Apr13
Am Locomotive 13 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝ — ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k 1 76 76 76 —1
Am M & Fdy .80 1 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛ —⅛
Am M & Met 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ — ⅛
Am Metal (¼e) 7 17¼ 17 17 —⅛
Am Power & Lt 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
APL $6 pf (17ak) 2 16 16 16 + ⅛
APL $5 pf(1.56k) 2 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
Am Rad & S .15e 14 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
Am Roll Mill ¼e 8 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜ — ⅛
Am Saf R (¼e) 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ Apr14
Am Seating (1g) 5 7⅞ 7 7 Apr14
Am Smelt (½e) 8 39 38½ 38⅝ Apr14
Am Sm&R pf(7) 3 137 135¼ 135¼ Apr 7
Am Snuff (1.60e) 6 29½ 29½ 29½ Apr10
Am St Fdrs(½e) 6 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛ + ⅛
Am Stores (1ae) 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ Apr11
Am Stove (1.20) 2 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
Am Sugar (2e) 5 17½ 17 17½ + ⅜
Am Sugar pf (7) 2 91½ 91 91⅛ + ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1) 2 19 19 19 Apr13
Am Tel & Tel(9) 19 116¼ 115 115½ + ⅛
Am Tob (1e) 1 36½ 36½ 36½ Pr —
Am Tob B (1e) 10 37⅜ 37 37⅜ — ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) 2 124 123¾ 123¾ Apr14
Am Type Fdrs 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
Am Viscose (1e) 6 23 23 23 + ⅛
Am Viscose pf(5) 9 111⅛ 110¾ 111 Apr 8
Am Water Wks 8 2 17⅛ 2
Am WW 1pf (6) 1 46½ 46½ 46½ Apr14
Am Woolen 4 4⅞ 4¾ 4 —
Am Wool pf(2k) 7 57⅞ 56 57⅞ + ⅜
Am Zinc L & S 7 37⅛ 36¾ 37⅛ + ⅛
Am Z pr pf 2½k 1 41¾ 41¾ 41¾ + 1⅛
Anaconda (3½e) 24 24⅞ 24⅜ 24⅜
Anchor H (.15e) 2 15 15 15 Apr 8
Andes Cop (1) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Apr11
A P W Paper 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ Mr24
Arch-D-M (½e) 1 50 50 50 — ¾
Arm Del pf (7) 1 110¼ 110¼ 110¼ Apr 9
Armour Ill 8 3⅛ 3 3
Arm Ill pr pf 3k 1 55 55 55 — ¼
Arm Ill pf 1 66 66 66 Jan21
Armstrong C ¼e 3 22¼ 22 22¼ + ¼
Arnold C (3¼e) 2 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Artloom (.77½g) 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ + ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 2 3 3 3
Assd DG 1pf (6) 1 65 65 65 Apr10
Assd DG 2pf5¼k 1 64 64 64 Apr 8
Associates In (2) 2 24 24 24 Apr10
Atch T&SF (2e) 30 35 34½ 35 +1
Atch T&SF pf 5 4 67½ 66 67 +1⅛
Atl Coast L (1g) 3 213¾ 213¼ 213¼ + ⅛
Atl G&W I (3g) 2 22 21¾ 21¾ Mr24
Atl G&W I pf 5g 3 35 34⅝ 34⅝ Apr14
Atl Refining 4 173¼ 171¾ 171¾ — ⅛
Atl Renn pf (4) 1 102½ 102½ 102½ Apr14
Atlas Corp (¼e) 8 6½ 6½ 6½
Atlas Cp pf (3) 2 477¾ 477¾ 477¾ Apr13
Atlas Powd (¾e) 2 51 50¾ 51 Apr 8
Atlas Tack(.30g) 3 8 8 8 Apr14
Austin Nichols 2 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ Apr14
Avia Corp (.10e) 30 3¼ 3 3
Bald Loco ct 4 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
Balt & Ohio 9 3⅛ 3 3 —
Balt & Ohio pf 5 5¼ 5 5⅛ + ⅛
Bangor & Ar 3 4¼ 4 4 — ⅛
Barber Asphalt 2 7 6⅞ 6⅞ — ⅛
Barker Bros (1g) 1 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ Apr 9
Barnsdall O (.60) 4 8⅜ 8⅛ 8⅜ — ⅛
Bath Ir W (½e) 2 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ + ¾
Bayuk Cig (1½) 2 16¾ 16¾ 16¾
Beat Cream (1a) 2 20¾ 20 20 —1
Beat pf ww (5) 1 103 103 103 Feb 5
Beat Cr pf (5) 1 103⅛ 103⅛ 103⅛ + ⅛
Beech-Nut (4a) 1 75 75 75 Apr14
Beld-Hem (.80) 1 7 7 7
Bell Aire (2g) 4 14¾ 14½ 14½
Bendix Av (1e) 5 33⅝ 33½ 33½
Benef Ind (.40e) 2 11⅜ 11¼ 11¼ — ⅛
Benf Ind pf (2½) 1 48⅞ 48½ 48½ Apr14
Best & Co (1.60a) 3 19 19 19 Apr14
Beth Steel (1½e) 11 57 56¼ 56¼ + ¼
Beth Steel pf (7) 1 115¼ 115¼ 115¼ Apr14
Bigelow-S (½e) 1 20 20 20 Apr14
Black & D (1.60) 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ Apr14
Blaw-Knox 1½e 4 6 6 6
Bliss & Lau (¼e) 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾ Apr14
Boeing Airplane 7 16¼ 16¼ 16¾ + ⅜
Bohn A&B (½e) 2 27¼ 27¼ 27¼ — ¾
Bond Strs (1.60) 1 14 14 14
Borden Co (.30e) 16 19 18½ 19 + ⅜
Borg-Warn (.40e) 13 22⅜ 21¾ 22⅜ + ⅝
Boston & Maine 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Bower Roll B (3) 1 26½ 26½ 26½ Apr 9
Brewing Cp (½e) 1 17 17 17
Bridgeport B (1) 3 6 7⅞ 7⅞
Briggs Mfg (½e) 8 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ + ⅛
Briggs & S (3) 3 29 28½ 28½ Apr 6
Bristol-My 2.40a 1 32 32 32 —1
Bkly & Q Trans 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Bkly-Man Tr 15 1¼ ⅛ ⅛ —
Bkl Un Gas (¼e) 1 11 11 11 Apr14
Brown Shoe (2) 3 ⅜ 29 29 Apr13
Bruns-Bal (½e) 1 11 11 11 Apr14
Bucyrus-E (.15e) 7 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾ + ⅛
Budd Mfg 12 2½ 2½ 2½
Budd Wheel ¼e 1 6½ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
Buffalo Forg .45e 1 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝ Apr14
Bullard Co (2) 8 19¾ 19¼ 19¾ + ⅛
Bulova Wat (2) 2 21½ 21½ 21½ Apr14
Burling M (1.40) 2 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜ Apr14
Burlington Mills 1 7½ 7½ 7½ Apr14
Burlington St 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ Mr30
Burr Ad Ma .15e 3 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝ Apr14
Bush Terminal 4 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Butler Bros .60a 3 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝ — ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½ 1 20½ 20½ 20½ Apr 7
Butte Cop&Zinc 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
Byers (AM) Co 1 7 7 7 Apr14
Byron Jack ¼e 8 11¾ 11⅝ 11⅝ — ⅛
Calif Pack (1½) 3 16½ 16½ 16½ — ⅛
Calif P pf (2½) 1 56¾ 56¾ 56¾ Apr14
Callahan Z-Lead 9 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Cal & Hecla (1) 16 6⅛ 6 6 Apr14
Campbell W ¾e 10 14¼ 14 14
Canada Dry (.60) 2 9¾ 9⅝ 9⅝
Canadian Pacific 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛ + ⅛
Cannon Mills ½e 2 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜ — ⅛
Capital Adm A 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅛
Carpenter S ½e 2 24¼ 24 24 Apr14
Carriers&G(.05e) 14 2½ 2½ 2½
Case (J I) (5g) 5 59 57½ 57½ —2½
Caterpil Tr (2) 2 34 34 34
Celanese (½e) 3 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
Celotex (1) 23⅜ 16¼ Cent Aguirre 1½ 2 16½ 16¼ 16¼ — ¼
Cent Foundry 4 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Cent RR NJ 2 28 27½ 27½ — ¼
Cent Violeta 1g 2 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ⅛
Century Rib M 1 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅜ + ⅜
Cerro de Pas (2e) 11 20⅜ 20¼ 20¼ + ⅛
Certi-teed Prod 2 2 2 2 + ⅛
Chain Belt (1¼e) 2 17 17 17 + ⅛
Champ P&F(¼e) 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼ M r30
Checker Cab 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Ches & Ohio (3) 17 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛ + ⅛
Ches & O pf (4) 2 80 80 80 Apr 8
Ches Corp 2 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ — ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1 1 1 1 Apr13
Chi & E Ill A 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
Chi Great West 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜ — ⅛
Chi Great W pf 7 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅜
Chi Mail Or (1¼g) 2 5 5 5 Apr11
Chi Pn Tool (1e) 3 16 15½ 15½ Apr14
Chi Pn T cv pf 3 1 36 36 36 — ⅛
C P T pr pf (2½) 2 50½ 50½ 50½ M'r30
Chi Rock Is & P 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Apr 7
C R I & P 6% pf 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Apr10
C R I & P 7% pf 6 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Chi Yel Cab 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛ M'r18
Chickasha (1) 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛ Apr 9
Childs Co 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Apr10
Chrysler Cp (1e) 32 53¼ 52⅜ 52⅝
City I & F (1.20) 2 9½ 9½ 9½ Apr14
City Stores 2 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ⅛
Clark Equip (3¼e 4 33 33 33
Clev Gr Br(¼e) 4 23⅞ 23⅞ 23⅞ Apr14
Climax M (1.20a) 1 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛ + ⅛
Cluett Peab ¾e 4 27¼ 27¼ 27¼ — ⅛
Coca-Cola (5¼e) 1 65½ 65¼ 65¼ — ¾
Coca-Cola A (3) 2 59 59 59 Apr14
Colgate-P (⅓) 8 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛ Apr14
Colg-P pf (4¼) 1 100 100 100 Apr 2
Collins & A (¼e) 3 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼ Apr14
Col Fuel & I (1a) 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ — ⅛
Colum Br A .30e 1 9 9 9
Colum Br B .30e 4 9 9 9 Apr14
Col G & E (.10g) 8 13⅛ 13¼ 13¼ + ⅛
Col G&E pf A (6) 1 35 34 35
Columbia Pict 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
Colum P pf (2¾) 1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼ Apr 1
Colum Carb (1e) 7 61 59¼ 61 Apr 9
Comi Credit (3) 5 17⅜ 16⅝ 17⅜ + ⅜
Comi Cr pf (4¼) 1 91⅜ 91⅜ 91⅜ — ⅛
Comi Inv Tr (3) 19 23 22 22 Apr14
Com T cv pf(4¼) 1 101 101 101 Apr14
Comi Solv (.55g) 7 8¼ 8 8¼ + ⅛
Com'th & South 34 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Com&Sou pf (3) 3 26 25½ 26 + ⅛
Com Edis (1.80) 19 18⅛ 18 18⅛
Conde Nast .40e 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ Apr 8
Congoleum-N (1) 4 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜ — ⅛
Consol Aire (1e) 12 18⅛ 17½ 17¾ + ⅜
Consol Cig(1½g) 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
Cons Cop (3¾g) 5 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
Cons Ed (1.60) 14 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
Cons Ed pf (5) 1 78¼ 78¼ 78¼ Apr14
Cons Film Ind 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k 2 7 7 7 Apr14
Cons Laundries 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛ Apr14
Consol Oil (⅓) 134 5¼ 5 5 Apr14
Cons RR Cuba pf 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜ Apr14
Consol'n Coal 5 4⅝ 4½ 4½ — ⅛
Consol'n Coal pf 4 26 25¾ 25¾ — ⅜
Con Cow pf(4½) 1 84 84 84 —1½
Container (½e) 1 12½ 12½ 12½ Apr14
Cont Baking 11 2½ 2½ 2½
Cont Bak pf (8) 1 83 83 83 Apr 2
Cont Can (½e) 8 22¼ 21⅞ 22⅜ + ⅛
Cont Diam F (1) 5 7⅞ 7½ 7⅞ Apr14
Cont Ins (1.60a) 4 34 33⅜ 33⅜ — ⅜
Cont Motors .10e 12 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅛
Cont Oil Del ¼e 13 18 17⅛ 18 + ⅛
Cont Steel (¼e) 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜ Apr 4
Cop'weld S (.80) 1 10 10 10 Apr13
Cop'weld pf(2½) 4 46 45¾ 45¾ —1¼
Corn Prods (3) 13 43¾ 43 43¼ — ⅛
Coty Inc (⅛g) 3 3 3 3 Apr14
Coty Internat'l 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Crane Co (1g) 42 12⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞ + ⅛
Cr of Wheat 1.60 1 14 14 14 + ⅛
Crosley (.30g) 1 7 7 7 Apr14
Crown C&S ¼e 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ Apr14
Crown C pf (2¼) 2 53¾ 53¾ 53¾
Crown Zel (½e) 2 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ — ⅛
Crucible Stl (1g) 1 28½ 28½ 28½
Crucible pf (5) 2 67 67 67 —3
Cuban-Am Sug 8 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
Cuban-AS pf 5½ 3 81 80½ 80½ Apr 2
Cudahy Pack 2 10 10 10 Apr14
Cuneo Pr (1½) 2 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅜
Curtis Publish 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Curtis P p pf (3) 3 15¾ 14⅞ 14⅞ Apr14
Curtiss-W (1g) 54 7⅞ 7 7
Curtiss-Wr A 1e 4 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜ + ⅛
Cutler-H (.35e) 2 14½ 13⅜ 14½ + ⅜
Davega S (.70g) 4 3 3 3
Davega S pf(1¼) 1 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞ Apr13
Davison C (.60g) 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
Decca Rec (.60a) 19 8¼ 8 8 — ⅛
Deere & Co (2g) 18 21½ 20⅞ 21½ + ⅝
Deere pf (1.40) 3 28¼ 28 28¼ — ⅛
Deisel W-G (1½) 3 10½ 10 10 Apr14
Del & Hudson 1 73 73 73 + ⅛
Del Lack & West 16 31¼ 31¼ 31¼
Den&Rio G W pf 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ Apr13
Detroit Ed (.70e) 14 15⅛ 15 15⅛ + ⅛
Diam Match ¾e 3 19 19 19 — ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1½ 1 34 34 34 Apr 9
Diam T Mot (1) 1 83¾ 83¾ 83¾
Dist C-Sea h2.22 5 163¾ 163¾ 163¾ — ⅛
Dist C-Sea pf (5) 4 79 78½ 79 + ⅜
Dix-Vortex (¾g) 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Apr 7
Doehler D (⅛e) 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛ — ⅛
Dome Min(h.90e) 7 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ + ⅛
Douglas Air (5g) 2 59 59 59 +1
Dow Chem (3) 4 101 100 101 +1
Dresser Mfg 1½g 2 15 15 15 Apr14
Dunhill Int 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Apr14
Duplan (.60g) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Apr13
du Pont deN 1¼e 27 110¼ 110 110¼ +1⅛
du Pont pf (4½) 1 120½ 120½ 120½
East Air Lines 3 18½ 18 18½ + ⅜
East Roll Mill 3 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ Apr14
Eastman (6a) 10 114⅞ 112⅝ 112⅝ —2⅜
Eaton Mfg (3) 4 27½ 27⅜ 27⅜ + ⅛
Edis Bros (1.20) 1 11 11 11 Apr10
Ed&Mus Ind .06e 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
El Auto-Lite ¾e 5 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜ — ⅛
Elec Boat (.90g) 2 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜ + ⅜
El Power & Lt 21 1 1 1
El P&L $6pf .60k 2 17¼ 16¾ 16¾ Apr14
El P&L $7pf .70k 2 19½ 19 19 Apr14
El Storage Bat 2 1 30⅜ 30⅜ 30⅜ — ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40 1 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅜ — ⅜
Endi-Johns (3) 1 48 48 48 Apr 4
Eng Pub Service 3 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞
Eng PS $5 pf (5) 1 43 43 43 Apr10
Eng PS5½pf(5½) 1 51 51 51 M r31
Equit Off Bldg 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Erie RR 8 5¼ 5 5¼ Apr11
Erie RR ct 26 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Erie RR pf A(5) 10 53⅜ 53 53⅛ —1
Eureka V Clean 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ⅛
Evans Products 1 2½ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Ex-Cello (.65e) 2 25 24½ 25 + ⅛
Exchange Buffet 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Fairb Morse (2a) 2 31 31 31
Fajardo S (½e) 2 21¾ 21 21¾ — ⅛
Fed Lt & T (1) 4 6⅞ 6¾ 6¾ Apr 7
Fed Ming & S 1e 5 10½ 10½ 10½ — ⅛
Fed Mogul (1ae) 1 8 8 8
Fed Mot Tr(.10e) 2 4⅛ 4 4 —⅛
Fed D Str (1.40) 1 13 13 13 Apr14
Fed D Str pf 4½ 1 79 79 79
Ferro Enam (1) 2 9¼ 9 9 Apr10
Fid P Fire 1.60a 1 32¼ 32¼ 32¼ —1⅛
Firestone (½e) 1 14½ 14¼ 14½ — ⅛
Fire T&R pf (6) 1 89½ 89½ 89½ Apr13
First Nat Str 2½ 1 32 32 32 —1
Flintkote (1) 6 11⅜ 11 11
Flintkote pf 4½ 1 90 90 90 Apr11
Florence St ½e 1 17 17 17 Apr14
Florsheim A (2) 1 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ Apr10
Follansbee Steel 2 3⅜ 3½ 3½ Apr14
Food Mach(1.40) 1 29¾ 29¾ 29¾ + ⅜
Foster Wheeler 1 10¾ 10¾ 10¾
Francisco Sugar 4 33 32½ 32½ Apr14
Freeport S (2) 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛ Apr14
Fruehauf (1.40) 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛ Apr14
Gabriel Co A 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛ Apr14
Gair (Robt)(¼g) 1 2 2 2
Gair pf (1.20) 2 9½ 9½ 9½
Gar Wood In .40 10 3 3 3
Gar Wood pf(⅓) 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜ Apr 1
Gaylord C (½g) 3 8 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
Gaylord pf (2¾) 1 52 52 52 M'r 20
Gen Am I (¾g) 3 31½ 31½ 31½ Apr10
Gen Am I pf (6) 1 98 98 98 M'r 27
Gen Am Trans 3g 3 37¾ 37 37 — ⅝
Gen Bak (.10e) 2 3½ 3½ 3½ Apr14
Gen Bronze 1 3 3 3 Apr14
Gen Cable 1 2½ 2½ 2½ Apr14
Gen Cable A 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ —1⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k 1 81 81 81 —3½
Gen Cigar (1) 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ — ⅜
Gen Elec (.70e) 44 23⅜ 23 23⅜ — ⅛
Gen Foods (2) 14 26¼ 25⅝ 26¼ + ⅝
Gen Fds pf (4½) 1 112 112 112 Apr 9
Gen G & E A 3 1 1 1
Gen Mills (4) 1 70 70 70 —1
Gen Motors (½e) 35 33⅝ 33¼ 33⅝ + ⅛
Gen Motor pf (5) 1 123 123 123 + ⅜
Gen Out Ad .20e 2 2 1⅞ 2 Apr14
Gen Out Ad A 4 2 18 17 17 Apr14
Gen P Ink (.15e) 1 5 5 5
Gen Pub Service 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig (¼e) 4 11½ 11½ 11½
Gen Real & Util 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Apr 9
Gen Real & U pf 1 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜ Apr14
Gen Refract .35e 5 16½ 16 16 Apr14
Gen Shoe (1) 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ Apr13
Gen Tel (1.60) 1 14½ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
Gen Thea Eq ¼e 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
Gen Time (¼e) 1 13½ 13½ 13½ Apr13
Gen T & R (½e) 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
Gillette (.45g) 11 34¾ 34½ 34⅝ + ⅛
Gillette S pf (5) 3 45 43½ 43½ Apr14
Gimbel Bros 8 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝ + ⅛
Gimbel $6 pf (6) 1 58 58 58 Apr 9
Glidden (½e) 2 13⅞ 13¾ 13¾
Glidd cv pf (2½) 2 40¼ 40 40 —1
Gobel (Adolf) 2 11 11 11
Goebel Brew .20 3 2½ 2 2 Apr10
Goodrich (2g) 10 14⅜ 14¼ 14¼ — ⅛
Goodrich pf (5) 2 59½ 59 59 Apr14
Goodyear (⅝e) 5 13 13 13
Good T&R pf (3) 3 69 68½ 69 Apr14
Goth Hosiery 2 2 2 2
Graham-Page 1 ⅞ 11 11 — ⅛
Granby M (.80a) 8 4½ 4½ 4½ Apr 9
Grand Union 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅛
Granite C S .35g 4 6¾ 6½ 6½ Apr14
Grant (WT)1.40a 1 26 26 26 —1
Grant pf (1) 1 23½ 23 23 Apr14
Indust Rayon (2) 1 23 23 23
Inger.-Rand 1½e 10 77 76 76 —3⅜
Inland Stl (4) 4 80 79 79 —2
Inspirat Cop (¼e) 5 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
Insuran ct (.20) 8 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ Apr14
Interchem (1.60) 3 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅜ Apr 9
Intercon R (.40g) 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Interlake (3⅛g) 6 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅛
Int Bus Ma (6a) 1 123 123 123 Apr13
Int Harvest (2) 10 43 42¼ 42¼
Int Harv pf (7) 1 152½ 152 152 —1¼
Int Hydro El A 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ —⅛
Int Mer Marine 13 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ + ⅛
Int Min'ls (new) 5 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ⅛
Int Minerals 4 pf 2 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ — ⅛
Int Min&Ch p pf 3 57½ 57 57½ Apr10
Int Mining (1¼g) 3 2 2 2
Int Nick Can (2) 11 25¼ 25¼ 25¼
Int Nick pf (7) 1 128¾ 128¾ 128¾ + ¼
Int Paper Co 28 11⅛ 11 11⅛ + ⅜
Int Paper pf (5) 8 52¼ 51 51 Apr14
Int Ry Cen Am 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Int Salt (⅓e) 1 40 40 40 Apr 1
Int Shoe (.90e) 1 29 29 29 Apr13
Int Silver (1e) 1 32 32 32
Int Silver pf (7) 1 96 96 96 Apr13
Int T & T for ct 6 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ + ⅛
Interst Dept ½e 1 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ Apr14
Intertype (¼e) 1 7½ 7½ 7½ Apr14
Island Crk C½e 2 27¼ 27 27 — ½
JarvisWB (1½g) 1 6 6 6
Jewel Tea (2.40) 1 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛ + ⅛
Jewel Tea pf 4¼ 1 95 95 95 Apr 4
Johns-M (¾e) 6 56 55¾ 56 + ⅛
Jones & L Stl ¾e 12 19¾ 19¼ 19¾ + ⅛
Jones & L pf A 5 1 56¾ 56¾ 56¾ +1
Jones & L pf B 5 1 67½ 67½ 67½ Apr14
Joy Mfg (1.20) 5 65¾ 65¾ 65¾ Apr14
Kalam S&F (.60) 2 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ Apr14
Kan City South 6 31¾ 31¾ 31¾ Apr14
Kan C Sou pf 2g 3 19 19 19 Apr14
Kaufmann (.30e) 1 7 7 7
Kayser (J)(¼e) 2 8 8 8 Apr 8
Kelsey-H A 1k 2 11½ 11½ 11½
Kelsey-H B 9 6¾ 6½ 6¾ + ⅜
Kennecott (½e) 26 31 30⅝ 30⅝ + ⅛
Keystone (.35e) 2 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝ — ⅛
Kimberly-Clk(1) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼ Apr11
Kinney (GR) Co 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ + ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1.20 10 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞ + ⅛
Kresge Dept Str 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ M r31
Kress (SH) (1.60) 4 21 20⅝ 21 — ⅛
Kroger Groc (2. 7 24½ 24¼ 24¼ — ⅛
Lambert (1⅓) 3 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞ — ⅛
Lane Bryant (1) 3 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ Apr 7
Lee R & T (¾e) 2 13¾ 13½ 13¾ — ⅛
Lehigh P C 3¾e 1 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜ + ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
Lehigh Val C pf 13 13½ 12½ 13 + ⅜
Lehigh Val RR 4 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Apr14
Lehman Corp 1 19 19 19
Lehn & Fink .35e 2 12 12⅜ 12⅜ Apr 7
Lerner Stores 2 18½ 18½ 18½
Lib-O-F G (¼e) 4 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛ — ⅛
Lib. McN&L .45e

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Anaconda Net For 1941 Equal To $5.01 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A 1941 consolidated net income of $43,433,659 after charges, taxes and a reserve of $5,000,000 for contingencies, but before depletion of metal mines is reported by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

These earnings are equal to $5.01 each on the 8,674,338 shares of capital stock outstanding. For 1940 the company reported a net income of $35,052,699, or $4.04 a share. The increase in earnings reflected largely new high records for nonferrous metal production and fabrication.

Assets Increase

At the close of last year current assets amounted to $165,934,104 and current liabilities to $47,682,276, compared with $137,470,756 and $34,278,191, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1940. The increase in current liabilities is due entirely to an increase of accrued taxes from $15,832,256 at the close of 1940 to $32,238,663 on Dec. 31, 1941. Cash and tax anticipation notes were $78,842,659, compared with $51,414,994 cash on hand at the close of 1940.

On Dec. 31 last the indebtedness of the company was $20,935,000, a decrease of $21,890,000 from the $42,825,000 a year earlier. Cornelius F. Kelley, chairman, and James R. Hobbins, president, in their statement to stockholders, said that on April 11, 1942, $4,000,000 of the serial promissory notes of the company matured, but that an additional $6,000,000 was paid, reducing the total outstanding serial notes of the company to $10,000,000. On June 30, 1933, the indebtedness of the company stood at $109,372,000.

Gross sales by the company last year amounted to $354,773,916, an increase of $111,111,016, or 45.6 per cent, over 1940.

Production Rises

Copper production, excluding custom or secondary, of the company, its subsidiaries and the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, in which Anaconda has a 28.17 per cent stock interest, increased from 392,479,954 pounds in the last six months of 1940 to 572,577,202 pounds in the last half of 1941, an increase of 45.9 per cent.

Messrs. Kelley and Hobbins said that the production of these companies in 1941 amounted to 1,115,171,172 pounds of copper and currently they are producing at the rate of 1,200,000,000 pounds yearly.

Zinc production increased from 303,952,768 pounds in 1940 to 371,183,459 last year, and plant expansions now under way, they say, should increase capacity to 465,000,000 a year before the end of 1942.

The company's taxes in various forms last year amounted to $38,973,797, compared with $20,062,048 in 1940 and $15,494,610 in 1939.

Bank Gives Warning To Money Hoarders

NEW YORK (AP)—Hoarders of money, discussed recently in governmental circles, received this warning from Edward A. Richards, president of the East New York Savings Bank and former municipal court justice:

"Hoarded dollars are idle dollars, slacker dollars. Dollars withdrawn from circulation hinder and delay the building of planes, ships, tanks and vital armaments which our soldiers need to defeat the enemy.

"This bank will not knowingly provide facilities for the hoarding of money."

Mr. Richards' statement was in a letter to renters of the bank's safe deposit boxes, asking them to withdraw any cash kept in them because "hoarding money in times of war amounts to sabotage against the government."

Mr. Richards said that Monday, after receipt of the letter by safe deposit box holders, money deposited with the bank totaled $35,000, an amount above normal for that day. Defense savings bond sales on that day were $70,000, twice sales on the preceding Monday.

Total hoarding of American currency, chiefly in large denomination bills, has been estimated at $2,000,000,000 with one-fourth to one-half of that amount in the hands of Americans.

Business Personals

John Kean, president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, has been elected a director of the Hackensack Water Company to succeed his father, the late Hamilton F. Kean, former U. S. Senator from New Jersey, who has served as a director of the Company for more than 37 years. Mr. Kean is also president of the Elizabethtown Water Company and of the Elizabethtown Consolidated Gas Company.

Russell Marston has been elected president of Lawyers Mortgage Corporation to succeed the late S. Harby Plough, according to announcement by William E. Russell, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Marston's experience includes both the investment security and real estate business. Mr. Marston is now Special Deputy Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York, from which position he is resigning to assume his new duties.

Jewel Tea Sales Up 42 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Jewel Tea Co. in the four weeks ended March 28 amounted to $7,910,884, an increase of 42 per cent over $5,575,417 in the comparable weeks of 1941. Sales in the first 12 weeks of 1942 aggregated $11,786,600, a gain of 46 per cent over $8,045,597 a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 72-67	101.12	101.10	101.12

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	50	50	50
5 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103½	103½	103½
9 Alabama Pow 3½s 72	105½	105⅝	105⅜
14 Ab & Sus 3½s 46	92¾	92¼	92¾
9 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79⅝	79	79⅝
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52½	52½	52½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
90 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅜	103	103¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅛	107¼
17 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107¼
6 Am WW&E 6s 75	90	89⅝	89¾
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
24 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
5 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101¾	101½	101½
1 AT&SFRyM 4s 65	105	105	105
1 At&Birm 4s 33	26½	26½	26½
1 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81½	81½
2 AC Line 4½s 64	62¾	62¾	62¾
26 AC Line 5s 45	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
19 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¼	59¾	60
30 B&O 95 st A	31	30⅝	31
18 B&O 95 st C	35½	34⅝	35½
4 B&O 2000 st D	30¾	30¾	30¾
7 B&O 96 st F	31	30¾	31
82 B&O cv 60 st	26⅛	25⅝	26
17 B&O 4s 48	59¾	59	59¾
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52½	52½	52½
17 B&O S W 50 st	42⅝	42	42
20 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s 56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 BenefIndLoan 2¾s 50	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
30 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¼	39½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅛	36	36
11 Bur C R&No 5s 34	71¼	67	71¼
1 Bush T Budg 5s 60	80	80	80
3 Can Pac 5s 54	86	86	86
1 Can Pac 4s perp	67	67	67
2 Can Pac Ry 4½s 46	28	28	28
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57½	57½	57½
84 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	56¾	55⅜	56⅜
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
31 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	20	19⅞	20
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	77	77
10 CB&Q 4s 111 49	79¾	79⅜	79⅜
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
4 Chi&E Ill inc 97	80	80	80
17 Chi&Erie 5s 82	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	39	39	39
3 Chi I & L 6s 47	65½	65¼	65½
166 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
122 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	16¾	15⅝	16
44 CM&SP 4½s 89F	27⅛	2½	2¾
62 CM&SP 4½s 89C	50¼	49¼	49⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	50	49⅝	50
28 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛
14 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	21	21	21
32 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	2	1⅞	2
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20¼	20¼
40 Chi&NW 4s 87	20½	20½	20½
11 CRI&P 4½s 52A	31¾	31	31¾
31 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	14¾	14¼	14¾
2 Cri&P 4s 88 reg	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
177 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21½	21⅛	21½
1 CT Hte & Se rfg 5s 60	13¾	13⅜	13¾
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	63	63	63
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	107	107	107
28 CCC&StL 4½s 77	96¼	96	96
27 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	49	48½	49
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	107	107	107
14 ClevUn Term 5s 73	81¾	81¾	81¾
17 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65¼	64¾	64¾
4 Col F & I 5s 70	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
13 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
9 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87½	87½	87½
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	85⅝	85	85⅝
6 ComlMack inc 69ww	21½	21	21
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Com Edis 3¼s45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅛	106¼	106¼
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
3 Consm Pow 3¼s 66	90	90	90
3 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	93¾	93¾	93¾
36 el&Hud rfg 4s 43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 D&RG 4½s 36	57¼	56¾	57
61 D&RG 4s 36	15½	15½	15½
5 D&RG West 5s 55	16¾	15¼	16⅛
6 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	3	3	3
26 D&RGW 5s 78	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
5 Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
3 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	109¼	109¼	109¼
22 Erie 4½s 2015	101	101	101
14 Erie 4s 95	47¼	47	47⅛
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
24 Fla E C 5s 74	11	10⅞	11
10 Fla E C 5s 74 ct	10	10	10
10 Fla E C 4½s 59	67	67	67
2 Fonda,J&G2-4s82fd	3½	3½	3½
3 Fonda,J&G2-4s82 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Food Mach 3s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	20	20	20
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	100	100
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Gt Nor Ry 4½s 77E	85½	85½	85½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71½	71½	71½
1 Gulf St Utl 3½s 69	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79½	79½	79½
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	54½	54⅛	54⅛
2 Hudis Co Gas 5s 49	119¾	119¾	119¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	44⅝	44	44⅝
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	52⅛	51⅝	52
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46½	45½	46½
54 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46⅜	45⅛	46¼
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	55¾	55¼	55¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56	56	56
7 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52½	52½
11 Ill Cen W Line2¼s 51	62½	62½	62½
59 ICG&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¼	47¾	49¼
35 ICG&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45	45
1 Indpls & Louis 4s 56	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17½	17½	17½
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	16	16	16
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	16⅜	16½	16⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	96	96	96
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	49	48½	48⅞
8 Int T&T 5s 55	51½	50½	51½
8 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	95	95	95
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	50¼	50	50¼
3 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	49½	49½	49½
5 K C South 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
5 K C Term 4s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76¾	76½	76¾
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	83	83	83
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	76	75½	76
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	64	63¾	64
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50	50	50
21 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43½	42¾	43⅜
32 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38½	38⅛	38⅛
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36½	35⅝	36
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105	105
20 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
5 McKess & Rob 3½s '56	105	105	105
10 Mich Cen 3½s '52	96	96	96
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 M & St L 4s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
33 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	11⅞	12
49 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39½	38	39
31 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	20½	19½	20½
29 M-K-T 4½s '78	33⅞	33	33⅞
46 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	42	41½	41¾
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	32	31⅝	32
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	29½	28¾	29½
60 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	29½	28¾	29½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29¾	29¾	29¾
27 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	29¼	29	29¼
79 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1 MonWPaPub8¼v4½s60	110	110	110
2 Mont Pow 3s '66	104½	104½	104½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43	42¾	42¾
20 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38¼	37½	38¼
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	38½	39½
6 Natl Steel 3s '65	105¼	104¾	105
1 NewEng T&T 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
11 N Ori Term 4s 53	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 NO Tex&N 5½s 54	78½	78½	78½
49 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49	49	49
42 NYC 4½s 2013A	84½	84⅜	84½
16 NYC cn 4s 98	49¾	49¾	49¾
9 NYC 3¾s 46	53	52⅝	53
1 NYC cv 3¾s 52	96	96	96
2 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	56½	56	56¼
26 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	97¾	97¾	97¾
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80½	80	80½
2 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	66⅜	65¾	66⅛
8 NY Edis 3¼s 65	60	60	60
2 NY LE&WD&I 5s	107⅞	107¾	107¾
26 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	103	103	103
43 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38¾	37¾	38½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	37¾	36¼	37¼
11 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	32½	32½	32½
6 NY O & W gen 4s 55	6¼	6⅛	6¼
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	2	2	2
14 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	31	31	31
13 Norf & W 4s 96	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	126	125¾	125¾
15 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	102	102	102
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	101¼	101	101
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	67⅛	66¾	67
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	67⅛	66¾	67
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	53¼	52	53¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	42½	42½	42½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108	108	108
1 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	109	109	109
1 Okla G&E 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Okla G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Ont Pwr N Fall 5s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	105½	104⅝	104⅞
4 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	95½	94⅝	95
1 Pac Gas&El 3¼s 66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107⅝
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112	111¾	111¾
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	107½	107½	107½
5 Pen Ok&Det 4½s 77	03	103	103
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102½	102	102½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120⅝	120½	120⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
18 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	90	90
18 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	00	00	00

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12½	12¼	12½
21 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67⅞	67	67⅞
8 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
1 Argentine 4½s 71	73	73	73
12 Australia 5s 55	53½	52¾	52¾
2 Australia 5s 57	53¼	53¼	53¼
9 Brazil 6⅓s 26-57	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
56 Brazil 6⅓s 27-57 xin	28½	28	28½
3 Brisbane 6s 58	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜
10 Buen A 4¾s 77	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 Buen A 4¾s 76	60	60	60
6 Canada 5s '52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Canada 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
1 Canada 3¼s '61	98¾	98¾	98⅞
5 Canada 3s '67	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Chile Mt Bk 6⅜s '61asd	14	14	14
2 Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Colomb 3s '70	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	27¼	27¼	27¼
66 Cuba 4½s '77	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	75	75	75
9 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 N Sou Wales 5s 58	67	67	67
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	12	12	12
20 Peru 1st 6s 60	10¾	10½	10¾
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12½	12¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15	15	15
38 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15	14⅞	15
11 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14	13⅞	14
5 Sao Paul City 8s 52	17½	17½	17½
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 56	29	29	29
7 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	29	29	29

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,379,150; previous day, 9,526,800; week ago, 8,600,000; year ago, 5,751,550; two years ago, 5,082,600; Jan. 1 to date, 732,277,450; year ago, 689,339,175; two years ago, 510,837,050.

wd—with declaration. xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Feltman & Curme Shoe Strs, pf (new)	$4		May 20	Apr. 30
Norwalk T & Rubber, 7 pf	$1.31¼		May 11	Apr. 25

Final

Marconi's Wire Tel Co, Ltd. 7 partic pref (bearer)	3½%			
Haloid Co	25c	July	1	June 15

Resumed

Home Oil Co., Ltd.	15c		June 15	May 15
Galland Merc Laundry Co	40c		Apr. 21	Apr. 20
Lukens Steel Co	30c		May 16	May 1
No West Bancorp	25c		May 25	May 9
Republic Invest Fund Inc	6c		Apr. 30	Apr. 21

Regular

Atlas Plywood Do pf	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Best & Co	31c	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Cent Ariz Light and Power, $7 pf	40c	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Do $6 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Dallas Pow and L Co 7 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Duquesne Brew Co of Pittsburgh	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Elec Prod Cons	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Hallnor Mines, Ltd	10¢	Q	Apr. 1	May 20
Hormel & Co (G A) Do 6 pf	50c		May 15	Apr. 25
Horn (A C) Co 7 non-cum pr ptc pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Do cum 2d ptc pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Kentucky U Jr pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Loew's Bost Thea	87½c	Q	May 30	May 1
Mayfair Inv Co, Ltd. (Los Angeles)	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Meier & Frank, Inc	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Met Coal Ist pf	15c	Q	May 15	May 1
Do 2d pf	93c	Q	June 30	June 18
New Process Co	26c	S	June 30	June 18
Do pf	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Procter & Gamble	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Repub Inv Fund Inc. 6 pf A	50c	Q	May 15	Apr. 24
Do 6 pf B	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Royal Bk (Ca)	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Sovereign Inv Inc	10c	Q	June 1	Apr. 15
Superior P Cem B	50c		May 20	Apr. 30
Tubize-Chatt A	$1		May 1	Apr. 23
Tung-Sol Lamp Works pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Un N J R R & C	$2.50	S	May 1	Apr. 20
Walker (H)-Gooderham & Worts		Q	June 15	May 20
Walker (H)-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.	2c	Q	June 15	May 22
West Pt Mfg	90c	..	May 1	Apr. 17

*Previously reported as common stock dividend.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 15

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2373	.2373	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.8180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	x

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Railway & Light Securities

Railway & Light Securities Company reports market values of assets available for each class of its outstanding securities as follows:

	Mch. 31 1942	Feb. 28 1942	Mch. 31 1941
Per $100 bond	$192.52	$204.65	$216.21
Per preferred share	175.10	198.06	219.02
Per common share	9.13	12.70	15.54

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅝	9½
American Barge Line Co	9⅞	11¼
American Hardware Co	19	21
American Manufacturing	18¾	21¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	
†Amoskeag Co pf	64¾	
Appleton Company	28½	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	107	
Applied Arts Corp	2	2⅞
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	8¾	10½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobil Banking Corp A	½	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12¾	14
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	17¼	20¼
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¾	
Bird&Son Inc 6 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	16¾	18¼
Boston Woven Hose&Rub Co	27	29½
Brown Co	1.20	1.70
Brown Co pf	22½	25¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29¼
Cllyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¼	22¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	57¼	61¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	151¾	17
Eastern Corporation	4¾	5¾
Eastern Corporation pf	16¾	18¾
Exolon Co	90	90
Family Loan Society Inc	109¾	109¾
Family Loan Society pf A	91¾	91¾
Fruit of the Loom	93	91
General Fire Extinguisher	95	94½
General Machinery	12¾	14¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	28¾	31¼
Goodall Worsted Company	97⅛	11½
Graton & Knight Co	14	17
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83½	93⅛
Graton & Knight Co prpf	64¾	69
Great Northern Paper Co	25¾	28½
Greenfield Tap & Die 86 pf	29¼	31¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 1.50 cvpf	56¼	
Harrington & Richardson	14	17
Haskelite Mfg Co	3⅛	3⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	93	101
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	9¾	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	95	94½
Hooker Electro Chem	107¾

Proper Budgeting of Household Space Held Essential Under Present Conditions

Shortage of Houses Forces War on Waste

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war on wastefulness is reaching the home-building field in a series of bulletins and nationally circulated pamphlets telling families they are paying for a surprising amount of waste space in their homes which can be made useful by a bit of careful planning.

If it were not for the current shortage of homes due to the defense program, it wouldn't be worth while even considering building or buying a home in these trying times, according to "Homes to Live In," released by the Public Affairs Committee here. But if you plan to build, these are the times when economy of space is most desirable.

How to Employ Space

Ordinarily the attic is waste space, or just a clutter catch-all. And the basement is seldom used excepting close to the walls, or for a rumpus room. Those swinging doors compel the wasteage of about six square feet of space for every door. Some builders are installing accordion-type doors that fold against the hinges. Builders have launched a nation-wide program urging families to eliminate basements and use the $500 saved thereby for additional space upstairs or to convert the attics into guest rooms.

But let the Public Affairs Committee tell you the conservation story in its own words:

"Few of us, particularly today, can build our own homes just as we want them. We must adapt ourselves to a house already built—a house which may be more or less badly designed for our needs.

"So whether you rent or whether you own your home, you should think first of how best to use your available space. Waste or ill-advised use of space can make even the best planned house both uncomfortable and unattractive. Sensible handling of space, on the other hand, can bring out all the good features of a well-designed house and do much to overcome the worst points of a poor one.

"Instead of asking first of all about each room, How shall we furnish it? ask, Who will use the room? What is it to be used for?

Household Convenience

"A room does not have to live up to its original name. It can be used for something quite different, or for more than one purpose. The largest bedroom does not have to be occupied by father and mother. It may be better suited for the children's room, where they can have space to play in the daytime as well as to sleep at night. A dining room can be used not only for meals, but also for work or study, and, with suitable arrangement, as a children's playroom. In the same way a living room sometimes can be turned into a bedroom, or a combination living-bedroom Though this may not be an ideal plan, it is generally preferable to overcrowded bedrooms.

"In addition to planning who will use your rooms and for what purposes and at what times, you have to decide how to make the most of your storage space. In small houses and apartments there is apt to be far too little of it, and, therefore, you don't want to waste a single cubic foot if you can help it. You also want to use it in the way that is most convenient for the household.

"A clothes closet near the entrance to your house or apartment makes it possible for people to take off their wraps and rubbers in winter as soon as they come in, instead of dragging them to some inner room and tracking up the place with dirt from the street. If your home isn't equipped with such a closet and there is space enough, it might be worth while to consider building one.

"The space in the lower part of the clothes closet is often wasted or left in an inconvenient clutter. If you group the clothes hanging from the rod according to length, putting all the longer ones on one side, and short jackets, skirts, and blouses on the other, you will free sufficient space below for a case of shoe shelves, and perhaps a receptacle for soiled linen, if the closet is the place where you prefer to have that item. Or you can install a second, lower, rod for a child to hang his clothes on.

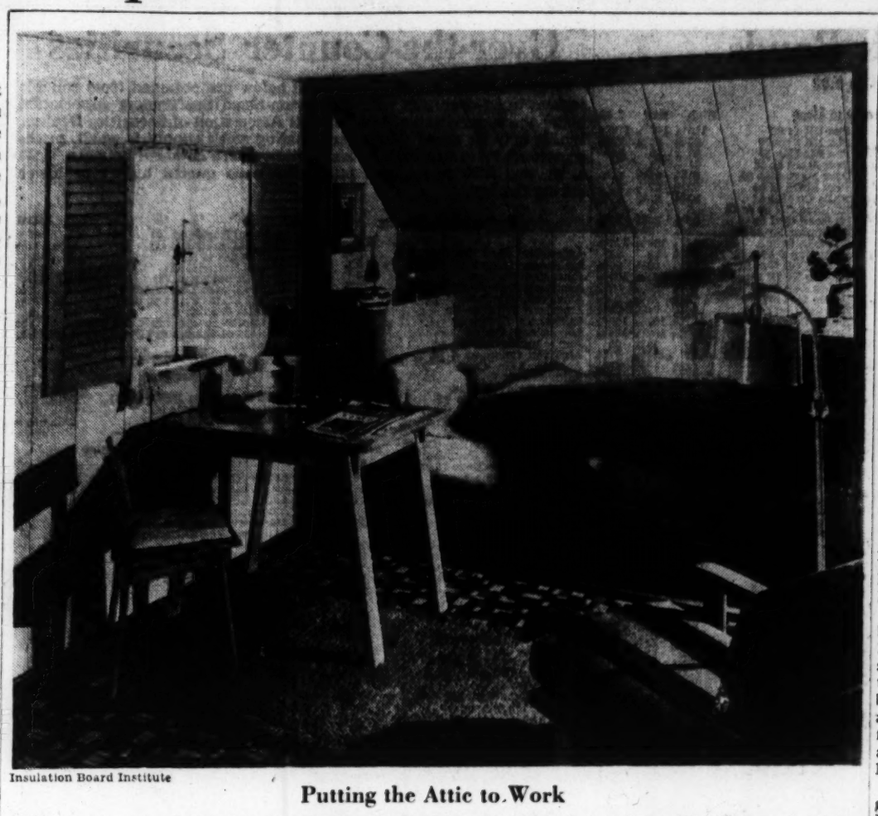
Best Time to Move Told by Van Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 15

If you're going to move this year, plan to do it between the 13th and 17 of the month or from the 26th to the 5th day of the next month in order to get the best satisfaction for yourself and help alleviate the peak burdens on the nation's moving services.

That is the advice of G. O. Watson, President of the Greyvan Lines, here, who sees the unprecedented movement of families as the result of employment shifts as raising serious problems for movers. Most persons move, he said, at the end of the month or at the mid-month period. Hence he would spread out the peak loads in the interest of good service.



Insulation Board Institute

Putting the Attic to Work

What was once a dusty storage spot under the eaves in this typical American attic is now a usable, charming guest room or study. Insulation board and the clever conversion of under-the-eave corners into bunks and built-in drawers and closets makes an inexpensive remodeling job for the use of the defense worker or any member of the family. A heavy beam frames the bunk area, which contains drawers, shelves, and places for knickknacks.

200 Homes Under $6,000 In Seattle's Wedgwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., April 15—Entered by an imposing gate and surrounded by a cypress hedge which will eventually be 17 feet high, Wedgwood has all the marks here of an "exclusive residential community." Its homelike theme is followed in the park-like interior with individually designed homes on streets that wind in and out among tall, native trees. Yet not one of the 200 homes is priced at more than $6,000, and some have sold for as little as $4,500.

This is Wedgwood's contribution to the housing of young executives at the Boeing airplane factory, officers with growing families at the near-by Naval Air Station, and young Army engineers, deserving well-designed and well-built homes in a desirable neighborhood.

Ninety per cent of the houses have full cement basements and homes costing $5,000 and more are supplied with nationally advertised equipment, including oil burners, automatic water heaters, air conditioning, colored bathroom fixtures, cedar-lined closets, lath and plaster interior finish, and FHA approved.

The only circumstance which gave builders of Wedgwood, Albert Balch and his partner Maury Setzer, an advantage was that they were able to get the sightly 40-acre tract intact only 16 miles from the city center, it having been held out for a proposed private school site which didn't materialize at that location.

Otherwise the success of the undertaking has been accomplished through application of sound economic rules such as quantity buying and mass production. For example, a bulldozer clears a swath in the underbrush for an entire row of houses. Excavators then dredge one basement after another down the row. Carpenters who specialize in forms for concrete foundations followed. Floors are then laid by crews that do nothing else and so on through all the operations. Thus 50 houses are built at one time.

Carpentry work is speeded up through a central cutting shop equipped with a power saw which bevels squares off members for every phase of operation. Eighty carpenters and 40 helpers have been on the pay roll. Ready-mixed concrete is poured directly into foundations, walks, curbs and driveways.

The fact that construction has not depended upon competitive bidding but is done by subsidiary companies, raises it out of the mechanical, barrack-like tone of many building projects. A big factor is that Wedgwood is not primarily a "money-making proposition." Mr. Balch maintains it is not how little but how much can be given the buyer for his investment.

As a result these homes have taken on an owner-built charm. In fact, owners have had a share in building for many bought before the homes were completed or even started and were given the privilege of picking out colors and types of accessories. It is estimated, however, that they got their homes at 25 per cent less through mass operations.

The architects, Thomas, Grainer & Thomas, have achieved individuality in designs. There was not so much variation in floor plans but exteriors, through the use of woods, cedar siding, clapboards, combination of vertical and horizontal planes, in texture effects, in charming porches, and attractive attached garages with something of the nostalgic appeal of woodsheds attached to the New England homes are distinctive.

Mr. Balch maintains that a neighborhood is more important than the house itself and that homes of one vintage of architecture are a better investment than new houses scattered among older ones.

Cost Increases Vary On Six-Room Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15—"In some parts of the United States the total cost increase for the standard six-room house since the war started is as low as 2.4 per cent. In a few places, it is as high as 41.1 per cent, and in 21 of 32 cities selected for a survey, increase in labor costs have exceeded those of materials prices," reported Paul S. Collier, Director of Northeastern Homes Foundation today.

"The wide variance in increases is due to difference in local supply conditions, geographic relationships to production and distribution centers, and dislocations caused by concentration of war construction plants in certain areas."

Trek of Wealthy to Suburbs Dooms New York Mansions

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Fast transportation facilities—not priorities—are closing New York mansions of the rich and driving them to comparatively humble homes in the suburbs.

This was the explanation given by busines managers of the Harry Payne Whitney estate for the closing of another of Manhattan's lavish landmarks, the 38-room, five-story Whitney residence at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

The building will be razed and its rare objects of art and furnishings reflecting the interior decorating talents of the late Stanford White will go on the auction block April 29.

Definite plans for a new structure on the site have not been made, but business agents admitted that the Whitney mansion, for which European palaces of royalty yielded panelings, ceilings, tapestries, and mantels 40 years ago, no longer fits into the social or economic structure of the City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney occupied the house, which for years was one of the great social centers of New York, until 1930.

Reduction of large-scale home entertaining has been in marked evidence since the late 20s. Social leaders say that widespread travel and the convenience of smaller dwellings has brought this about.

Only a few of New York's residential show places, including the adjoining homes of J. P. Morgan and his son Junius, situated on East Thirty-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, remain in active use.

The late Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt's mansion on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-first Street is another landmark which recently succumbed to the growth of the City and the infringement of apartment dwellings.

Situated in the shadow of towering Rockefeller Center and St. Patrick's Cathedral, this 54-room residence has been sold to the William Waldorf Astor estate and will be torn down to make way for an office building.

Housing Shortage May Affect War Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Housing shortages in vital war production centers may soon prevent many new plants from operating at full capacity, the Architectural Forum magazine warned in its April issue, urging that both Government and private builders reconcile their differences "for the duration."

Citing Detroit as an example of what faces many other communities, the Forum pointed out that "no housing whatsoever, excepting a trailer camp and a scant handful of over-priced frame dwellings, has been provided anywhere close to" Ford's new $60,000,000 Willow Run bomber plant that is expected to employ 70,000 workers this summer and 100,000 by next year.

"Nor is any housing of adequate quantity or quality likely to appear immediately," the Forum stated. "This is all virgin land, minus the necessary utilities. To work in Willow Run, you must live in Detroit and daily make the long trek back and forth by car—or, as one worker has done, throw up a squatter's tent.

"Willow Run is Detroit's biggest housing problem, but it is only one of many problems raised by the expanding program of war production.

"The eight best building months are here. Time lost now cannot be recaptured. New plants are ready to go into production and every housing day lost is critical production time lost.

"It is as futile to expect private enterprise to solve the problem completely as to insist that government should. The full facilities of private and public agencies must be used. The sooner that fact is recognized, the sooner will we break the war housing impasse.

"Since few builders are experienced in large scale housing, they must pool their resources and engage competent technical advisers. They should look beyond the present emergency and recognize in large scale housing and neighborhood planning the post-war home building pattern."

Requests for FHA Insurance Set 38,207 Record in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—The Federal Housing Administration received the largest monthly volume of applications for home building in its history during March, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H Ferguson has announced.

Applications for FHA mortgage insurance on new homes during that month numbered 38,207, a gain of 31 per cent over February and 60 per cent over March of last year. The amount involved was $161,989,613.

A weekly average of 3,640 new homes was started under the FHA program during the month, compared with 2,790 in February and 3,290 in March, 1941.

During the first three months of the year, private home construction under the FHA program, located almost exclusively in war industry areas, made substantial gains as compared with 1941. A total of 38,053 new homes was started during the first quarter, a gain of 6 per cent over 1941. At the same time, applications for mortgage insurance involving new homes totaled 85,636, a gain of 55 per cent over last year.

Practically all of these homes are being built in war industry areas and are priced to sell for $6,000 or less or to rent for $50 a month or less, in conformity with the Federal Government's defense housing program.

During March, there were 28,662 applications under Title VI for $114,021,738, and 9,545 under Title II for $47,967,875. In addition, there were 6,122 applications in the amount of $28,091,261 under Title II involving existing homes.

Property repair and improvement loans reported for insurance under Title I last month totaled 30,240 for $11,457,468, compared with 43,317 loans for $18,959,528 in March, 1941. Many of the property repair loans now being received are for enlarging and improving existing properties to provide housing accommodations for workers in war industries.

The monthly record of FHA small-home loan insurance applications follows:

Mortgages Covering Homes To Be Constructed

	1942 Number	1942 Amount	1941 Number	1941 Amount
January	17,882	$ 75,813,901	14,388	$ 67,656,550
February	29,547	125,283,395	17,112	78,762,600
March	38,207	161,989,613	23,773	110,721,190
April			30,615	138,625,570
May			33,032	148,626,677
June			31,431	141,710,765
July			28,126	129,951,993
August			24,122	111,258,990
September			21,232	98,060,539
October			19,130	87,253,986
November			15,581	70,394,030
Decembe			14,472	63,838,984
Home Mortgages—premium paying			882,680	3,808,805,828
Rental Housing Projects			347	141,472,516
Defense Housing Mortgages—premium paying			11,268	40,743,500
Property Improvement Loans			3,809,541	1,568,611,951

More Money Saved Than Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 15—In 1941 the nation's savers and investors in savings, building and loan associations received $940,000,000 in the form of cash withdrawn, cash dividends, and loans on security of share capital. This estimate was made this week by the United States Savings and Loan League.

The outflow was somewhat larger than it had been the year before, according to Fermor S. Cannon, Indianapolis, president of the League. Nevertheless for every $1 of capital withdrawn, $1.62 was put in by a new investor or by an old investor on an already existing share account. The ratio of new money received to money paid out was slightly lower than in 1940, but was still sufficient for substantial growth of the nation's private home financing facilities, since the largest dollar volume of new money came in of any time in 11 years

"The conclusion is definitely to be drawn that the American people made greater use of their accumulated savings last year than they had at any time during the post-depression period, but at the same time their neighbors were setting more money aside than they had been for 10 years back," said Mr. Cannon

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U. S. Planes Blast Japanese in Philippines

Continued from Page 1

whole Japanese enterprise remains to be seen.

But at least the serious damage done by this raid to runways, hangars, warehouses, shipping, and troop concentrations on the Philippines shows that the invader faces a new problem in making good his preliminary success.

So far, no corresponding activity has been reported from the American and British air forces that have been operating in the Indian Ocean, although the presence of a large Japanese squadron in the Bay of Bengal, reported to be heading for Geylon, throws a heavy responsibility on Allied bombers. The general expectation is that these air forces are engaged in affording protection to Admiral Sir James Somerville's naval squadron in the Indian Ocean to which falls the task of meeting the Japanese. A major engagement between the two fleets generally is regarded as inevitable.

Meanwhile, the British in Burma have been unable to make a stand against the advancing Japanese, who already are within 30 miles of the oil fields of Minbu and Yenangyaung. The Chinese are complaining that they have to withdraw to avoid being outflanked, owing to the British failure to hold their end of the line. But the British appear to be discouraged partly by want of air protection and partly by the annoyance of Burmese guerriflas in their rear, fighting for the Japanese.

Philippines:

Thirteen big American bombers operating from Australia made smashing attacks on Japanese bases and shipping at Manila, Nichols Field, Cebu, Davao, and Batangas in the Philippines April 13 and 14, it was announced tonight.

The communiqué said "enemy shipping, docks and aircraft were destroyed and damaged in an American air attack in the Philippines area. The flight consisted of three B-17's and 10 B-25's under personal command of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce. Nichols Field, Batangas, Cebu and Davao were at-

The bombers had hardly come to a standstill on the runway on returning to their base somewhere in Australia when Brig. Gen. Rush Lincoln, representing the United Nations Air Commander, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, rushed up and handed General Royce the Distinguished Flying Cross, as directed by President Roosevelt.

The cross also was awarded to Lieut. Col. John Hubert Davies of Piedmont, Calif., and Capt. Frank P. Bostrom.

The raiders destroyed 3 Japanese transports at Cebu and hit 2 others; struck 2 transports and probably sank 1 at Davao; shot down 3 Japanese planes and damaged several others on the ground; destroyed hangars and damaged runways at Nichols Field near Manila, and did considerable damage tao docks, the announcement said.

General Brett issued a statement highly commending General Royce, saying he volunteered for "this most important mission," and that: "His accomplishment will undoubtedly be told in detail at a later date, but now it is desired to point out that he has typified the tremendous importance of the air arm.

"He has demonstrated to the highest degree the spirit of offensive action so vital to winning of any military conflict."

The distance from northernmost Australia to Manila is roughly 2,000 miles; to Davao, 1,400. Since the B-25 nombers have a round-trip-range, loaded, of about 1,700 miles, the implication was that they may have refuelled somewhere in American-held territory in the Philippines.

The three B-17's—the famous Flying Fortresses—could make the round trip readily without refueling.

Burma:

The Japanese are launching a major offensive in the southern Shan States in Burma, the Chinese announced tonight.

The Japanese were said to be attempting to cut the railway between Mandalay and Lashio, far behind the present Chinese lines above Toungoo.

Mandalay has been the principal United Nations base in northern Burma and Lashio is the railhead for the Burma Road.

Apparently the Japanese, moving northwestward from bases in northern Thailand, were attempting to cut the considerable Chinese forces in the Toungoo region, some 200 miles to the south, from China.

If successful, this drive would endanger the new northern route from China through northern China through northern Burma to India.

Despite heavy fighting along the entire Burmese Front, British and Chinese troops have been forced to fall back before the relentless pounding of the Japanese who now are within 30 miles of the Burma oil area, the British announced today.

The hard-fighting Chinese were forced to give ground on the Sittang River Front, the communique said.

"It was reported from the Chinese Expeditionary Force field headquarters that Chinese forces have withdrawn to Myohla, a few miles north of the Swa, fighting strong delaying action all the way," the communiqué said.

In one area—the Taungdwingyi section about 45 miles southeast of Migyaungye and between the Irrawaddy and Sittang Fronts—the British said they were holding their positions "in spite of repeated air andn ground attacks."

The Japanese, resorting to their infiltration tactics used so successfully in Malaya, succeeded in pushing small parties around British positions on the Taungdwingyi Front "with the object of interfering with our lines of communication," the communiqué declared.

Taking up the cry against Allied retreats in Burma, the English-language newspaper National Herald of Chungking said editorially that the will to fight is even more important than planes, guns, and tanks, and pointed to the "courageous stand" of Chinese troops in Burma as an example for all Allied forces.

"It appears there still is a lack of co-ordination among various Allied units in Burma as the question of unified command evidently is not yet settled," the paper said.

"More than once a precipitous Allied withdrawal from one sector of Burma has seriously exposed the flank of another Allied force in some other sector. There has been a singular lack of any attempt by one Allied force to stage a diversion or counterattack to relieve the enemy pressure on another sector."

Southwest Pacific:

Koepang, on Dutch Timor, was raided successfully by Australian airmen April 14 in the continuing United Nations' counteroffensive against Japanese-held bases on the islands above Australia, an Australian communiqué said today.

"All bombs fell on the target area but results were not assessed," said the communiqué as broadcast by the Australian Radio and recorded by CBS.

Meanwhile, Australian guerrilla units patterned after Britain's Commandos now form a formidable striking force eager to pit their skill against the enemy, Army Minister Francis Forde said.

A number of units already have undergone intensive training and the size of the force is being increased steadily.

Australia Selects New Minister to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, April 15

Prime Minister Curtin announced today the Australian Cabinet had selected a new Australian Minister to Washington but his name would not be announced until United States' approval had been gained.

The Minister will take the post vacated by Richard G. Casey, who left Washington to become the British Cabinet's Minister of State in the Middle East.

Big Decisions About France Face America

Continued from Page 1

tate to move against Dakar and any and all other French possessions when it became apparent that there was the possibility either that Germany would occupy them forcefully or that a French regime would surrender them to Nazi control and use.

It is now apparent that the chance of surrendering Dakar to the Germans has increased significantly with the assumption of power by Laval and that, consequently, a careful re-examination of America's plans in this direction will be made without delay.

Despite the fact that the French are known to have increased greatly the strength of Dakar's fortifications since the unsuccessful British-Free French attempt to seize it in 1940, it is thought likely that the United States Army and Navy will move against it at the first suspicious German move.

The situation regarding France's Caribbean possessions of Martinique and Guadaloupe, its South African colony of French Guiana and the large island of Madagascar off the southeastern coast of Africa is seen as similar to that of Dakar.

Although a modus vivendi on France's New World possessions had been worked out between Washington and Vichy, there is reason to doubt if such a plan will continue to be trusted here with Laval in power. There are even stronger reasons for suspecting future French action on Madagascar, which lies athwart the American supply route to the Near East, and which is reportedly coveted by Japan as an invaluable base from which to control the Indian Ocean.

It is also expected that America's increasing friendship for the Free French organization of Gen. Charles de Gaulle will be increased by the new turn of events in Vichy. This is particularly true in the light of yesterday's reports from Vichy branding as "injurious" America's note justifying the recognition of Free French control in French Equatorial Africa and the establishment of a Consulate General at Brazzaville.

Although the State Department has been extremely anxious to avoid a break in relations with Vichy, believing that it could do more good to the United Nations' cause through having direct access to French officials, there is no guarantee that such diplomatic relationship will be maintained in the face of a further Berlin-ward shift in Vichy policy.

It is held certain that the United States will, for the third time since the fall of France, cut off the shipment of food and civilian goods to French North Africa. In addition to the suspension following the removal of General Weygand, shipments were also stopped for a period following the French defeat.

As seen here, the rise to power of Laval is an indication that Vichy still believes in the probability of a German victory. It will be necessary, it is felt, to keep this feeling from spreading among the French people.

Australia Starts Tank Production

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, April 15

Construction of tanks has been added to Australia's ever-growing war armaments program, the Melbourne radio said last night. The radiocast, heard by the CBS listening station, quoted a report to that effect by Supply Minister John A Beasley.

"This is the latest striking evidence of the development of Australian war production, which must now be organized along with the aid which Australia is receiving from Allied nations.

"This aid is coming forward generously. If the enemy attempts invasion he will be dealt with as he has never been dealt with before."

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Associated Press

Sir Lynden MacAssey

Named as first Chairman of Reuters Trust, formed to keep the famous news agency on a basis of freedom from domination by any single group. Trained as an engineer, and a prominent member of the bar, Sir Lynden was the Admiralty's Director of Shipyard Labor in 1917 and 1918.

Australia Builds Industry From Scratch to Win War

Continued from Page 1

scale, but you do find a miniature Pittsburgh, which, in terms of population, already is nearly half as large as America's steel industry.

In other words, normal American steel production represents roughly half a ton for each person annually. Australia's steel production is already a quarter of a ton for each person annually and the basic strength of this new industrial empire lies in the fact that it has the lowest production cost of steel anywhere in the world.

Australia's industrial miracle has been made possible by benevolent nature. In Southern Australia huge mountains of high-grade ore have been left standing above the plains. Estimates of the quantity available indicate that not until the end of the century will it become necessary to mine under the surface for ore. All that is needed now is to shovel up the ore, and let it trundle down in cars to the ships for transport to the smelters. It is so cheap that Australia could undersell Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh, if artificial barriers did not intervene.

With an abundance of iron, nature also has lavished on Australia coal, copper, zinc, magnesium, lead, silver and gold. It is all here. It just needed a cutting off of the import habit by war to urge Australian industry into developing raw materials to the fullest, which is exactly what has happened.

Aircraft Production

The most spectacular example is in aircraft production. Before this war loomed on the horizon there was nothing here that could be termed an aircraft industry. Original empire defense plans contemplated little more than the assembling of parts here. Engines, particularly, were scheduled for shipment from overseas.

But after Dunkirk, engine shipments were banned and Australia started out to build an aircraft engine industry from scratch. Today, Australia is producing four different types of planes, including the Beaufort bomber, the Wirraway, which is an advanced trainer pursuit plane, and four tyes of airplane engines, including the twin Pratt and Whitney Wasps, complete down to magnetos, superchargers and bombsights, most of which represent techniques totally unknown here before the war.

An achievement equalling the almost overnight organization of an aircraft-engine industry is the new ordnance industry.

It is a tough job getting cannon plants going, as American industry has learned. The Australians did it, although they never had built ordnance until the year after Hitler seized control of Germany. They saw the handwriting on the wall and started then to prepare against future uncertainties.

It was a wise precaution because today, when British and American ordnance factories are overstrained to fill their needs elsewhere in the world, Australia produces a heavy 3.7-inch antiaircraft gun for fixed defenses, a 25-pound combination gun and howitzer field piece, and Bren guns, besides a wide range of small arms, including trench mortars, thus making it possible to supply all the needs of Australian armed forces.

Complete Industry

The most striking thing about this new war-born Australian industry is its completeness. It ranges from the initial production of steel through heavy goods to the most delicate electrical and optical instruments.

One of Australia's several industrial centers is a small-scale Pittsburgh. There I saw everything I had seen last summer on an American arms tour in Pittsburgh except such heavy production as battleship armor plate. It employs 8,700 persons at average earnings of roughly the equivalent of $25 a week, making everything from raw steel to shells and high explosives.

It compares favorably with anything in America in terms of efficiency, skill, and technique.

In their plants and the plants of subsidiaries near by I saw ore becoming pig iron, pig alloyed to a hundred varieties to make bars and rods. These, in turn, were transformed into heavy marine engines, propellers, and anchors.

Here was the country's first magnesium plant. Here they made machine tools and castings for other machine-tool producers. I saw the first cutting tools ever produced in Australia. I saw an unusually clean and orderly machine shop where the company makes its own tools, and I saw a shell-production line operating exactly as I saw the same thing in Pittsburgh last summer.

Add it all up with Australia's aircraft, gun and engine industries, and you realize that when this war is over Australia no longer will rank exclusively as a world-famous cattle and sheep country. One weak point in this rich and potentially abundant land is the antiquity of some of its passenger trains. One exception is a streamliner— Australian produced—which travels from Melbourne northwards to the state border, where it ends, because Australians have a strange fondness for gauge breaks at state frontiers so their one streamliner gets you nowhere and the balance of the time you are liable to find yourself traveling in museum pieces, soot pouring in the wood-framed windows.

What Is MacArthur Status?

Continued from Page 1

Arthur left Bataan for Australia at the express and insistent request of the Australian Government and that Australian authorities have promised him every possible co-operation in the defense of their country.

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has re-emphasized this fact, declaring that "cables between the Australian Government and the Australian envoy in Washington between April 3 and April 12 made it quite clear that Australia fully approved General MacArthur's appointment."

The Prime Minister said that so far as Australia was concerned General MacArthur was in supreme command of Allied Army, Navy and air units in that area.

At the same time, there have been reports that Australian and British units in Australia have not yet been integrated under the General's command and that Royal Air Force contingents there are operating separately, as are some units of the Australian Army. According to latest reports from General MacArthur's headquarters, the General is still chief only of American forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Meanwhile, there is a growing tendency in Washington to question the wisdom of the numerous and frequently optimistic statements issued by General MacArthur. Although it is recognized that a certain amount of victory publicity is necessary for civilian and military morale, it is hoped the General has not overdone it and induced an unjustified optimism in Australia.

It is also considered dangerous for the American people to be induced to put too much faith in any one man, particularly so early in the war. It is recalled that the British built up a considerable aura of invincibility about the name of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell but that he was forced, through circumstances over which he did not have full control, to suffer defeat at the hands of the Axis in North Africa and the Japanese in Southeast Asia.

Uncle Sam Gets $100 For Use on Offense

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15 (AP)—George Memos, restaurant proprietor, is weary of hearing "defense, defense, defense" in relation to the present conflict, so he has donated $100 to Uncle Sam to be used on offense.

Appearing at the Civilian Defense Co-ordinator's office, Mr. Memos produced $150 and said: "Send $100 to the United States Treasury to buy bombs and stuff so we can begin an offense instead of defense; keep the other $50 for civilian work."

Col. H. D. McBride, Co-ordinator, said he would forward the $100 to U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., with Mr. Memos's instructions.

Ban on Coughlin Paper Pushes War on All Subversive Papers

Continued from Page 1

the direct request of Mr. Biddle who declared that he found seditious passages in 16 recent issues.

In consequence Mr. Walker has issued two orders and these illustrate the pattern by which the Government now feels it is able to deal and deal effectively with similar sheets.

Bars Are Up at Postoffice

From now on the postmaster of Royal Oak, Mich., publishing headquarters of Social Justice and from which it has heretofore been distributed throughout the nation, will dispatch no future issues of the magazine but instead will refer copies to the solicitor of the Postoffice Department in Washington for review.

This was the course which the Government took a few weeks ago in dealing with William Dudley Pelley's publication, The Galilean, and somehow The Galilean isn't appearing any more. It announced that it had "voluntarily" ceased publication.

From the evidences of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's first reaction to the Government's decision, it does not appear likely that Social Justice will peaceably fold up, and it is in light of that probability that Mr. Walker has ordered the publishers of the magazine to show cause why Social Justice should not be permanently excluded from the mails. They are "invited" to a hearing in Washington April 29.

That the Justice Department regards the magazine Social Justice as one of the worst and gravest offenders is evident in the fact that, along with Mr. Pelley's Galilean, it is the first of the publications, already extensively investigated for their subversive activities, to be halted.

Charges Are Specific

The charges against Social Justice are specific and uncomplimentary. They are charges which indicate the approach of the Justice Department to the 93 other publications on the investigated list.

Specifically, Social Justice is accused of violating the Espionage Act of 1917 which punishes "false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies."

The Government holds that Social Justice is guilty of both interfering with the success of America's war effort and promoting the success of its enemies—and of doing it deliberately.

It charges the magazine with "a sustained and systematic attack on certain of our activities directly related to the war effort as well as upon public morale generally."

It charges that the magazine's intent is proved by extent to which it has repeated its effort to undermine morale in issue after issue and by the fact that it shows "a deliberate and intentional distortion of the truth."

It charges the magazine with distributing enemy propaganda in the United States and cites the remarkable parallelism between what is said in Berlin and what is repeated in Social Justice as its own.

Coughlin Is Indignant

It calls attention—as the columns of The Christian Science Monitor have already done—to the fact that Social Justice urges the American people to believe that their government deliberately planned the Pearl Harbor attack and repeatedly suggests that it is hopeless to continue to fight the war.

Justice Department officials are, however, somewhat surprised that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin should be so eager, as his press comment from Royal Oak indicates, to come to Washington himself to, as he says, defend the property of Social Justice since he has carefully divorced himself from both the ownership and editorship of the magazine he founded.

As quoted by the Associated Press from Royal Oak, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin put it this way:

"I am neither editor, owner nor publisher of Social Justice. However, if Attorney General Biddle wishes to summon me to Washington to defend the property of Social Justice I will not only be happy to do so but will challenge him to the invitation.

"The reason I make this statement is due to the persistent fact that the Jews and Communists and the New Dealers of America have been characterizing me as a seditionist, a pro-Nazi and a disgrace to the priesthood of the United States."

"Gladly, therefore, do I meet this challenge, if the Attorney General has the intestinal fortitude to issue it."

Well, it can be stated authoritatively that it will be absolutely all right with officials of the Justice Department for the Rev. Mr. Coughlin to come to the Capital "to defend the property of Social Justice and to defend any of his other activities and speeches in connection with the war. He will be welcome, more than welcome, and the latchstring to the Grand Jury room where the investigation of axis agents is going forward will be out for him.

The view is that if the Rev. Mr. Coughlin doesn't want to face an official and possible Grand Jury cross-examination he better not offer to come to Washington and that even if on second thought he should fail to make good on his offer, he may soon be "invited."

As to this action against Social Justice being just a Jewish plot, as the Rev. Mr. Coughlin describes it, it should, perhaps, be put into the record that the decision was taken exclusively by the Attorney General and executed exclusively by the Postmaster General and that Mr. Biddle is a lifelong Presbyterian and Mr. Walker an active Roman Catholic.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, but only this week Monsignor Edward J. Hickey, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Detroit, took pains to state that "Social Justice is not a Catholic paper."

No Barriers by Church

However, the Roman Catholic Church has apparently put no barrier, or no successful barrier, in the way of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin using his clerical position to propagate his views against the American Government and against democracy.

There appears to be no dispute that Social Justice continues to express the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's views and Mr. Biddle put the Government's estimate of what Social Justice is trying to accomplish in the following statement from the letter he sent to the Postmaster General:

"This publication has engaged over a period of time in a sustained and systematic attack on certain of our activities directly related to the war effort, as well as upon public morale generally. Furthermore, a study of the 10 major themes which have been broadcast by our enemies since Dec. 7, 1941, as reported by the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission, shows a close relation of material contained in Social Justice to those themes during approximately the same period.

"This parallelism has existed in a series of items and in repeated issues in which these themes are reproduced.

Just Same Old Theme

"The themes played upon by Social Justice, since our entry into the war, at which time the statute —the 1917 Espionage Act under which alleged seditious activities are being prosecuted by the Justice Department—came into operation, are in the main but a continuation and development of those appearing over a long period of time prior to Dec. 7.

"In fact, a striking similarity between this publication and Axis propaganda appeared as early as the issue of Dec. 25, 1938, in which whole portions of a speech, made on Sept. 13, 1935, by (German) Propaganda Minister Goebbels were published in Social Justice as an original article with but a few words changed here and there and with no crediting or other identification of the source.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 40c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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BOSTON, MASS.
Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
By Day, Week or Month
1 to 4 rooms, completely furnished and equipped some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
For Rates and Reservations
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MATURE SALESMAN WANTED
Five-year-old Texas Company expanding activities in Southern, Central and Pacific Coast States. Can use executive type salesman or each State to sell intangible service to commercial and industrial users of Electricity and Gas. Must make Bond, have car and travel, working all size towns. Each sale pays good commission. Necessary interest with Sales Manager learning presentation. Capable men should earn $100 that week. Thereafter earnings commensurate with ability. Give details of experience and references. X-8, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITIES
Outstanding opportunities in various parts of country, for women of good character to distribute Sterling Silver Table Ware on plan already proved outstanding success. Commission basis. Advertised in Life Magazine. Thorough training. Unusual opportunities for advancement. Reliable firm of 40 years successful operation. Investigation welcomed. Write Westmorland Sterling, 424 11th St., New Kensington, Pa., or Dept. C, 45th and Adeline Sts., Oakland, Calif.

ALERT, energetic woman with successful organizing and training experience in direct selling field; permanent position; excellent opportunity under general conditions; weekly advance against commission; state age and qualifications. Peggy Newton, "Type-tested" Beauty Aids, Newark, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF, willing to go anywhere; 5 yrs. Principio, 15 yrs. Univ. Wis. grad. Amer. Hebr. Protestant; colored. Mr. Carson Gulley, Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wis.

AGGRESSIVE administrative executive, age 42, now employed, wishes connection with established firm; specialized knowledge costs, credits, sales, accounting, taxation, insurance, property management, and pay rolls; A-1 business background. For further details address Box 42, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

TO LEASE with option, small farm, Massachusetts or southern New Hampshire; adults; Christian Scientists. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT, 9 rooms, 2 baths, unfurnished; convenience, comfort no train or auto expense. Apply Supt., 290 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

MELROSE MASS.—3 rms., dinette, bath, fireplace; scr. porch; beautiful suburban surroundings; conv. to transp.; adults. Melrose 3218.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE, SPACIOUS apartment, unfurnished; excellent location; 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms with bath, exceptionally large drawing room, library and large reception hall. Call North 1196.

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N. Y. C., 160 E. 48th St. (10-L)—Modern, charmingly furnished, complete 3 rooms, 3 closets; quiet, cool (service). WI. 2-4000, Ex. 1057.

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GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 760 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 843.

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FARM OR COUNTRY HOME (with Christian Scientist) wanted for young man needing special care and attention—within 300 miles of N. Y. City; reply in detail. Write Box L-4, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified
(Continued)

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., S. 16—Large, sunny rms., overlooking The Christian Science Mother Church Park; single, double; elevator service. Com. 2790.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 51 Hereford St.—$6-$7; kitchen privileges; women only; 1 block from Massachusetts Station. Call Com. 8486.

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St., Suite 7—Room in quiet home. Com. 2593. Near The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave.—Clean rooms, running water, light; call in person 10 to 4. Phone evenings Com. 4015. MRS. GOVAN.

BOSTON, 360 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7. Hacker—Single or double; elev.; cool, conv.; large closets; minute Mass. Station. Com. 9575.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 East 18th St.—Beautiful room, private house; reasonable. (Kingshighway Brighton Line). Tel. ES. 5-0833.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK, *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., Riverview Studios—Neatly furnished kitchen privileges, Frigidaire, concealed wash basins, $6 up. Apt. 2 N, 214 Riverside Dr. (94th).

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.) Apt. 4H—Desirable room; single or double. Homelike, quiet. Phone ACademy 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11 St.—Quiet, harmonious homelike; running water, near bath, first floor; convenient church, transportation; references. Cremorne 7-8402. DeCAMP.

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BELFAST on Penobscot Bay, Maine—15-room original colonial house, modernized; attractive corner lot; 4 baths, 3 fireplaces, Timken burner, enclosed sun porch with sun deck above. Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable, year around home; 1st floor; piazza; centrally located. BEacon 3728.

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ALL KINDS 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 — INSURANCE GILES — ANYWHERE Cambridge Mass.

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HEAD counsellor and general counsellors for children's camp near N. Y. Write Box M-9, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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YOUNG WOMAN OR GIRL Christian Scientist, to care for 2 children of business couple in country. Comfortable home. Write Box W-11, S. 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. or call CO. 5-7300, Ext. 21.

WOMAN or girl for upstairs work and care of little girl 3 years; must be very neat, have very good disposition and love children; must be Protestant, live in the country, prefer colored or white. Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN for part-time work in mid-town cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply morning, Canterbury Lunch, 231 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORK—Good plain cook, or nurse maid, young refined woman, family of Christian Scientists; teen in, excellent references; $15.00 week. P-7, 2616 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour, properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSTAN, 70 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS
Boston Housing Authority
F. P. H. A.-Aided Housing Project
Mass. 2-6

The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed bids for the construction of the F. P. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-6, located in the South End District, City of Boston, Massachusetts, until two (2) o'clock p.m. Eastern War Time, Wednesday, April 29, 1942, at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a Performance and Payment Bond, as set forth in the Specification.

A request for an extendable Preference Rating for construction of this project in the "A" classification has been made; and a tentative A-7 rating has been granted. In the event that an official preference rating in an "A" classification is not obtained by the Authority for the construction of this project, the contractor will be under no obligation to proceed with the contract.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in a schedule contained in the Specification must be paid on this project. A copy of such schedule may be obtained without cost upon application therefor at the office of the Boston Housing Authority. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and conditions of employment.

Contract documents, including drawings and specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Copies of the documents may be obtained by depositing $100.00 in the form of a certified check, with the Boston Housing Authority, for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit will be refunded to each person who returns all the documents in good condition within 10 days after opening of bids.

The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all bids of the general bidders and to waive any informalities in bidding. If be in the public interest so to do. The Boston Housing Authority also reserves the right to reject any or all bids of the sub-bidders and to waive any informalities in the bidding, if such rejection or waiver be in conformance with Chapter 480 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1939, as amended by Chapter 699 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1941.

Cash, certified check on, or of a certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Boston Housing Authority, or a satisfactory bid bond executed by the bidder and a surety company, shall be submitted with each bid as follows:

(1) By General Bidder, in the amount of $50,000.00.

(2) By Sub-Bidders listed under Item 2 of the General Contractor's Bid Form in not less than 5% of the sub-bidder's bid price.

No bid of a general bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the approval by the Federal Public Housing Authority of the award of the contract by the Boston Housing Authority, and no bid of a sub-bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the award of a contract to the General Contractor, without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
By John A. Breen, Chairman
Date, April 15, 1942

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 1714 MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 9870

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WANTED—Christian Scientist soloist for small church. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Brunswick, N. J.

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(Continued)

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have the Featheredge Haircut
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Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
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Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

Crossword Quiz Answers

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R	E		T	A	L	O	S		A	G
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E	M	I	L	Y			L	U	N	C	H

15

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

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Household Ammonia, large size, 2 for 43c
Ivory Flakes or Ivory Snow, 3 for 43c
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Grocers
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HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
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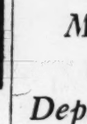

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Air-Conditioned for your Comfort

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LAWN TOOLS
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$2.00 Minimum

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The **Greenery**
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
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Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

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NEW SPRING CLOTHES
For the Young
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Tel. Ridge. 6-3055

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
Just as the ESSO sign
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State Highway No. 2 Bldg. 6-2540

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

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Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
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Full Line of
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and GARDEN TOOLS
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Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-7227

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ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

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Sum. 6-1680
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Hardware and Housewares
Everything for Your
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Butterworth Dairy
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Deliveries in
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BOGOTA HACKENSACK

Choicest Fruits and Vegetables
Delicatessen—Home Cooking
PETERSEN FINER FOODS
450-52 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1334-5

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EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
West State and Sanhican Drive
TELEPHONE 29004

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Dial—UNion 7-8120
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Paints—Hardware
4217 Park Ave., Union City, N. J.
UNion 3-9648 Established 1889
ANDREWS
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Jewelry
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DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
305 E. 8th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8507
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
300 East Fifth Street

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

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TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

WEST NEW YORK

FRANCES SHOP, Inc.
CORSETS HOSIERY
Gloves and Ladies' Specialties
Corsets Made to Order
8013 Bergenline Ave., bet. 60th and 61st Sts.
Telephone Dial UNion 7-4600

PENNSYLVANIA

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H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLENGROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

MILTON'S
Cleaners *Tailors*
129 N. Franklin St., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-4578

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

KOEHLER BROS.
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
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Allentown : Pennsylvania
Telephone 5350

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One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
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For Men Women Children

Flowers for All Occasions
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ALLENTOWN PA.

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Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
925 HAMILTON STREET

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
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The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Now Showing
SMART STYLES
in
White Shoes

Trask, Roscoff & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

Spring Shoe Fashions
By I. MILLER
Exclusive in Erie
IRVING'S
918 Peach Street Opposite Lawrence Hotel

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Fine Quality for You!
Hickey-Freeman Clothes. Kuppenheimer Clothes. Belcourt Clothes. Worsted-tex Suits and Knit-tex Topcoats. Dobbs Hats. Manhattan Shirts. Nunn-Bush Shoes.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

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402 West Third Street Phone 22-937

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

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PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

"Always Reliable"
Dounichs
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 3229

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ardmore 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1816-1817 107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
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Phone Kin. 1568

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OTTO DURR
Offers his expert services in all branches of
HAIRDRESSING
1420 Chestnut Street Rit. 1285

Sorrel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
SCARCE AS HENS' TEETH
are fine scarab bracelets. We now have a wonderful selection in 10 K and 14 K gold. $24.50, $33.00, $35.00, $37.50. Scarab necklace—$97.50.
100 SO. 13TH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

HARPER BEAUTY SALON
Isabel E. Rosenfeldt
OIL PERMANENTS
Estab. 30 years
Germantown 9780
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(Next to Vernon Park)

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 8339. Hours 10 to 3 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MAY LUMBER CO.
Fairfax 2800
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PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

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Get your home and garden ready for summer NOW
—for complete assortments
—for low prices—shop at
POMEROY'S

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

For Better Fresh Meats
try
SAYLOR'S
Prices Reasonable Quality Grade "A"
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

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Saul Rubinow
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Phone 8553

Schultheis Florist
The gift that delights the ♥ *Flowers*
613 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246
H. M. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirta

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

LET US INSURE YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 North Main Ave and 600 Brooks Bldg.

PAUL'S LUNCHEONETTE
MEARS BUILDING
We would rather charge you slightly more than to deviate from our usual high standard of quality. We serve what we consider the very best. Beech-Nut Bacon and Peanut Butter, Dolly Madison Ice Cream, Whitman's Chocolate Syrup, Gutheins Famous Hamburger.
We appreciate your patronage

It's the Heins Store for Arnold Authentics!
Shoes, famous for fine leathers! easy-going comfort! smart styles!

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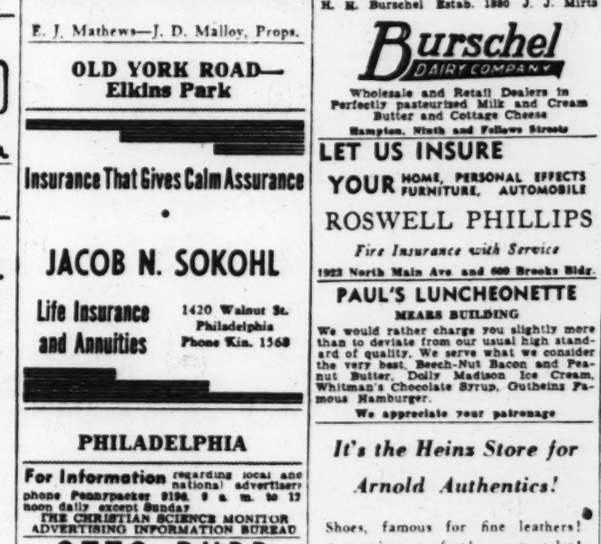
My! It's GOOD When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 981
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.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MC-3
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PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

PERL & REICHBAUM
Harry K. Campner, Manager
PHONE 1404
425 Beaver St. "Free Delivery"
We Sell
"SNIDER" TOMATO CATSUP

UPPER DARBY

Furriers For Three Generations
Store Repair Your Furs at Jorden's
Phone Boulevard 5200

DELAWARE COUNTY'S LARGEST FURRIERS
or Allegheny 3249

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning
NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE
DRESSES (plain) 69c
Fine Mending and Tailoring
Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning
Terminal Shoe Repair
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
Upper Darby Blvd. 3406

Lamps are Important
Buy now
Excellent stock to choose from
Fine Occasional Furniture
Dropleaf Tables, Kneehole Desks
Credenzas, Breakfronts, Gifts
COLLINS STORE
7056 Garrett Road Blvd. 9763

Fashionably yours
For Spring Chic
for all Ladies' Apparel
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 So. 69th Street
Open Eve. Blvd. 9771

GERLACH'S
Jewelers
SKILLED WATCH REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

The BLACKSTONE SWEATER SHOP
Sweaters
Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 5312

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Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 0800 807 SOUTH AVENUE

WILKINSBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
PENN-LINCOLN HOTEL BLDG.

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875
—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4800

YORK

Frisby's
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 2730
800 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Afterwards (John 13:36) — *Af'-ter-werdz* (*a* as in *ask*, both *e*'s as in maker). What lexicographers in no way recognize is a tendency of speakers here and there to put stress, for the sake, perhaps, of emphasis or shading, on the last syllable.

Anglo-Saxon; employed by Wycliffe and other old translators for the passage in John 13. An American Translation has "later."

Again (John 16:16)—*A-gen'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* short); or, especially in Britain, with the sound of long *a* in the second syllable. Many speakers like the second pronunciation, as being in agreement with the spelling. But spelling is not the safest of guides in English pronunciation. A sound of short *e* has the heavier book authority.

Descends from afar by the Anglo-Saxon route. In the original Greek text, the word meaning "again" stands first in its clause, the front position being emphatic, perhaps, in the ancient language. The old English translators, whatever their reason, retain the Greek order. An American Translation modernizes with "you will see me again."

On the question of order of words, a frequent practice of Authorized, in the case of the Old Testament, is not to follow the Hebrew by translating the phrases just as they appear in the text. Rather it turns them, especially in the Psalms, end for end, putting last first and first last. The order, whether following the Greek or whether inverting the Hebrew, may have much to do with the poetic and exalted tone of the resulting diction.

Omega (Rev. 22:13) — *O-me'-ga* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, *e* long, *a* obscured as in *sofa*). By Webster's second choice, *o'-me-ga* (*o* long, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, with the stress transferred to the first syllable). By still another choice, *o-meg'-a* (*o* quick-long, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, with the stress again on the second syllable).

A number of reasonable ways may be found for the pronunciation in English of the final letter of the Greek alphabet, and perhaps speakers should feel free to choose, inasmuch as the word is a purely borrowed and rhetorical matter anyway. Besides the three possibilities noted by Webster's, still another should be mentioned from the Oxford Dictionary, though not preferred there—stress put on the first syllable, and the *e* of the second syllable sounded like short *i*. In the original New Testament text, the Greek letter is not spelled out with its name but is represented only by its symbol.

Probationary — *Pro-ba'-shun-er-i* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, *e* and *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, the *e* of the next-to-the-last syllable is sounded as in *maker*, with no stress on that syllable.

That is probationary which has to do with trial and testing, especially of moral qualities. The English adjective, fashioned from the stem of the Latin verb *probare*, "to try," is found in literary use from the seventeenth century down.

Purgatory — *Pur'-ga-to'-ri* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*, *o* long, *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *pur'-ga-ter-i* (*e* as in *maker*, other vowels as above, no secondary stress). Webster's preferred advice is given on a basis of American speech habits; but by finding of the Oxford Dictionary, a single stress, and that on the first syllable, suffices.

An ecclesiastical word, it is applied, either in a special religious way or in a general rhetorical way, to a place of provisional abode for the departed. Medieval Latin has *purgatorium*, formed from the classic Latin verb *purgare*, "to cleanse."

Residue (Mark 16:13) — *Rez'-i-du* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *u* long as in *cube*).

Various ways of translating the word of the Greek text, all about equally exact, are as follows: Wycliffe, "to other"; Tyndale, "to the remnant"; Rheims, "the rest"; Authorized, "the residue"; An American Translation, "the rest."

"Residue" has been in English from the fourteenth century. In ordinary speech and writing, it is probably used today for only quaint rhetorical effect, though in technical talk and books it is a going word. Classic Latin has the adjective *residuus*, "he who, or that which, is left behind."

Resurrection (Rev. 20:6)—*Rez'-u-rek'-shun* (both *e*'s short, both *u*'s clipped-short as in *circus*).

"The rising again of Christ after His death and burial" is the Oxford Dictionary definition. The classic Latin verb of reflexive force, *resurgere*, "to raise oneself up again," underlies the form. Wycliffe has "again-rising"; Tyndale has "resurrection," and later translators have the same.

Tenacity—*Te-nas'-i-ti* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second short).

Refers to the moral quality of sticking to a task, a view, or a purpose; and then it has a number of practical applications in physics and mechanics. Goes back to the sixteenth century in both significations. There exists a classic Latin *tenacitas*, "a holding fast."

Testimony (Isa. 8:20) — *Tes'-ti-mo'-ni* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *o* long, second *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *tes'-ti-mun-i* (*u* clipped-short as in *circus*, other vowels as above, no secondary stress).

The passage, Isa. 8:20, is found difficult as a whole to construe by scholars, and the word of the original text represented by "testimony" seems to have a force a little out of the ordinary. But to consider "testimony" in its regular bearings in Bible translation, it comes in such close relation with words like "commandments" and "statutes," as to seem to mean much the same thing. And yet, just as "statutes" amount to something broader than "commandments," so "testimonies" seem to extend to matters still more remote, though derived. A Bible Dictionary explanation is that they cover "the larger body of the Law." The English word is not so much a translation of the Hebrew stem as it is of a Greek word in the Septuagint translation employed to represent the Hebrew. It becomes, therefore, almost a technical term. In the New Testament the same word, "testimony," means nearly what it means in ordinary English talk and writing.

Theophilus (Acts 1:1)—*The-of'-i-lus* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, *o* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

To Theophilus are inscribed the Gospel of Luke and the Book of Acts. He represents a Gentile convert type of early Christian, according to Bible dictionary explanations.

Trope (one syllable, long *o*).

The word furnishes a theme for much theorizing by rhetoricians, which is to be expected from its classic Greek origin; but philosophic niceties aside, it signifies a figure of speech, or the turning of a word toward a meaning, as the Oxford Dictionary indicates, other than that which regularly belongs to it.

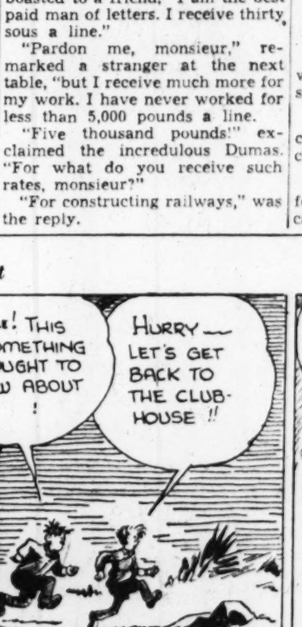
Wide World Photos

It's Awkward—

Mickey, a six-year-old cat owned by Mrs. C. D. Nesesohn of Amityville, L. I., likes milk and lots of it. So what? Well, nothing, except our friend Mickey, unlike his endless brothers and sisters, paws his nourishment instead of—

—But It—

—lapping it. That's right. Mickey just dips away. He puts one furry paw into a tumbler of Grade-A, whirls it around, takes it out—



—Can Be—

—a pawful. This may not be the way to drink milk in high feline society, but Mickey's owner says he has been doing it ever since a kitten. Then—

—Done!

—he comes to the final step—the mopping-up part—which is the most important, according to Mickey.

A Verse for Today . . .

There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.—HEBR. 4:9.

In Lighter Vein

Advanced Subject

Stories about progressive schools remain a source of comfort and cheer in these gloomy days. We've been told of a little girl of eleven who came home on Friday afternoon and told her mother that her class had had its weekly cooking lesson. "That's nice," Mother said. "And what did you learn?" "Oh, we just reviewed toast," the little student said.—The New Yorker.

The System

"How do you manage to keep your servant girl so well nowadays?"

"I'll just tell you. In the old days you know we used to give the maid Thursday evening out. Now she takes the rest of the week, and Thursday is our night out."—Exchange.

Cool Customer

"The bravest man I ever knew?" said the explorer. "He was the chap who took a taxi to the Bankruptcy Court and invited the driver in as a creditor."—Tit-Bits.

Artificial Decorations

The familiar cattails which grow in swampy places, when dried and dipped in brightly colored paint, make attractive and effective bits of decoration for the home. Pine cones, too, are attractive when dipped in bright paints and can be arranged in vases and bowls making an artificial decoration which appeals. One high school girl earned an additional income in this way and found customers among housekeepers, shops, tea rooms and restaurants. D. M.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "Due to a scarcity of paint, the highway center line may soon disappear." The road hog will find it rather difficult to stay in the exact center of the highway, with no line to straddle.

Detroit News: For the new five-cent piece, made of copper and silver, some more suitable name is sought than "nickel," which it will continue to be called anyway.

Portland Oregonian: Donald Nelson doesn't care for the term "streamlining," because "it doesn't mean anything much." Hence, we suppose, its remarkable versatility.

Daily Anecdote

Valuable Lines

At the height of his success Alexander Dumas derived great satisfaction from the excellent prices he received for his work. One day while dining at an inn he boasted to a friend, "I am the best paid man of letters. I receive thirty sous a line."

"Pardon me, monsieur," remarked a stranger at the next table, "but I receive much more for my work. I have never worked for less than 5,000 pounds a line.

"Five thousand pounds!" exclaimed the incredulous Dumas. "For what do you receive such rates, monsieur?"

"For constructing railways," was the reply.

Odds and Ends

Farm marketing income in 1941 was about ten billion dollars, a substantial increase over 1940's.

The more grain included in the cow's ration, the more milk the cow produces.

The President can pardon offenders against federal law but cannot override a state court.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Raising Castor Beans Has Not Been Popular in America?

The plant family to which the castor bean belongs has more than 4,000 species. Its original home was in Africa and India, and in the tropics the castor bean grows to a tree thirty to forty feet in height.

The castor bean is commercially valuable. Great quantities are used in making artificial leather. Among the many other uses for the crop we find the making of perfumes, lubrication, dye, paints and varnish, rubber, soap, sticky flypaper, linoleum, typewriter ink, and insulating material. The plant stalks and stems find use in paper, wallboard, coarse weaving, and plastics.

In spite of the plant's many uses, and the ease with which it may be grown in any warm climate, it has not proved popular with American farmers because of the peculiar actions of the bean pod. On becoming ripe, the spiny seed capsule explodes, throwing the beans to a considerable distance. Moreover, the first ripe pods appear in July and they continue to ripen successively from then until frost. The crop, consequently, must be harvested by hand, and several pickings are required for each field of beans.

The pod clusters are cut off by hand just before they explode and spread out in a room to dry, after which the beans are separated

CASTOR BEAN SEED CAPSULES

from the nulls by a fanning mill which blows away the empty pods.

A California agricultural expert, however, has been working on the troublesome explosive quality of castor beans for some time. After years of experimenting, he developed a plant which began to produce ripe beans in June but postponed the exploding of the pods until August.

After still more years of patient experimenting, he developed beans which put off their explosions for four months after the first beans began to ripen. Now he has plants which have given up their violent "coming-out-parties" entirely.

As a result, the castor bean has now become a plant amenable to American agricultural methods, requiring neither excessive harvesting time and labor, nor special expensive equipment and processing to prepare for market. And the oil content of these non-explosive beans is even higher in quantity and quality than those of the imported varieties.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Few Facts

Boulder Dam, 726 feet high, is the highest in the world.

The 1940 census gave Alaska a population of 72,524.

Daily Quotation

POLITENESS HAS been well defined as benevolence in small things.—BOSWELL

Reward for Honesty

Los Angeles

A woman recently called a camp welfare worker to tell him that she had a phonograph to donate for use in an army recreation room. When the phonograph arrived, one of the soldiers who received it discovered a box of valuable old coins inside the machine.

Because coin collecting had been his hobby, this youthful soldier realized the value of the collection and hastened to the donor's home to return the coins, believing they had been sent by mistake.

"Yes, I knew the coins were there," the woman replied. "I sent them along with the phonograph, thinking they might fall into the hands of a soldier who would appreciate them."

And they had. The youth then told her of his hobby.

Where the Gas Goes

A motorized division of ground forces alone will use as much as 75,000 gallons of gasoline in 24 hours.

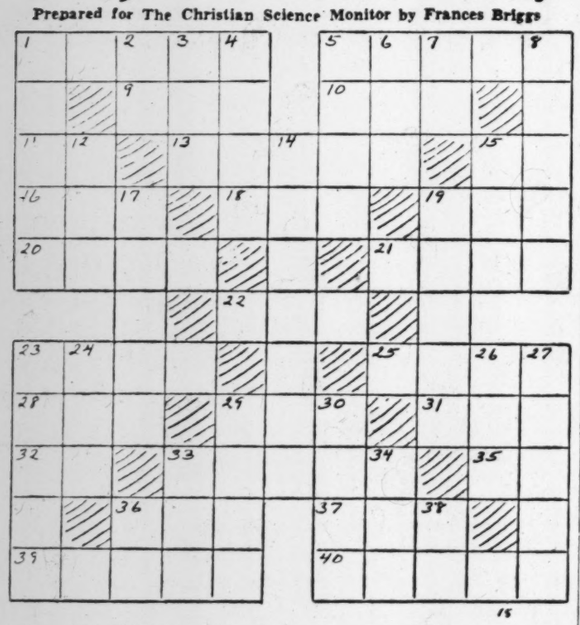
Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

ONE MINUTE RAIN IS FALLING THEN SKIES ARE CLEAR AND BLUE GUESS SOMEONE'S PLAYING APRIL FOOL THE WHOLE MONTH THROUGH

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—With what State of U. S. do you associate the bluebonnet?
5—Circe turned Ulysses's companions into what?
9—Curling stones are hurled along level stretch of what?
10—"A muzzled —— is no good mouser."
11—What syllable is applied in solmization to second tone of diatonic scale?
13—Who was brazen man given to King Minos to guard Crete?
15—Symbol for silver is what?
16—Where was Miles Standish born (abbr.)?
18—What is close or solid part of a design in lacemaking?
19—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
20—What is a fancy case for small articles?
21—What is a musical tone or note one half step lower than a tone or note named?
22—Devoured.
23—What material is generally used for a boomerang?
25—A famous violinist.
28—To move swiftly.
29—Attempt.
31—What is name of cape which is most southern point of New Jersey?
32—Irish (abbr.).
33—Hybla was anciently famous for what product?
35—Post meridiem (abbr.).
36—Female swan is what?
37—What is an apparatus for measuring rate of a ship's motion through water?
39—Who is niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Peggotty in "David Copperfield"?
40—Those who have dinner in evening have what at midday?

Down

1—How many times did 12 Across walk around Crete every day in guarding it?
2—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
3—If you emulated Mrs. Patrick Campbell, you would do what?
4—Curly Locks can sew a fine what, according to Mother Goose?
5—A frewsman would be what?
6—Existed.
7—Neuter pronoun.
8—How many musicians in a double quartet?
12—What is a suffix forming adjectives?
14—What did Diogenes carry?
15—Man's name.
17—Who is the knight who represents temperance in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
19—What is a poetical name for Troy?
22—If you followed in Joseph C. Lincoln's footsteps, you would do what?
24—Possessive pronoun.
26—A lappet is what?
27—What is poetic name for a spring of water?
29—What is Samuel Weller's father called in "Pickwick Papers"?
30—What is name of one of Shetland Islands?
33—Who is Loki's daughter in Norse mythology?
34—Pronoun.
36—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
38—Guinea (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Mapped Out*

By Le Pelley

LET'S HAVE THE INSTRUCTIONS ... QUICK... I'VE GOT TO GET OUT OF HERE !!
I DIDN'T EXPECT YOU SO SOON — EVERYTHING'S AT THE SHACK !!
WOWIE! THIS IS SOMETHING WE OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT !
HURRY — LET'S GET BACK TO THE CLUB-HOUSE !!
DO YOU FIND ANYTHING ?
YES ... HERE'S A MAP !! IT HAS LOTS OF THINGS MARKED IN PENCIL — THE POWER STATION !
YES, SIR! THE FACTORY TOO — AND ALL THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE AIR PATROL !
SAY... DO YOU REALIZE MR. WINK GOT A LOT OF THIS FROM US !!

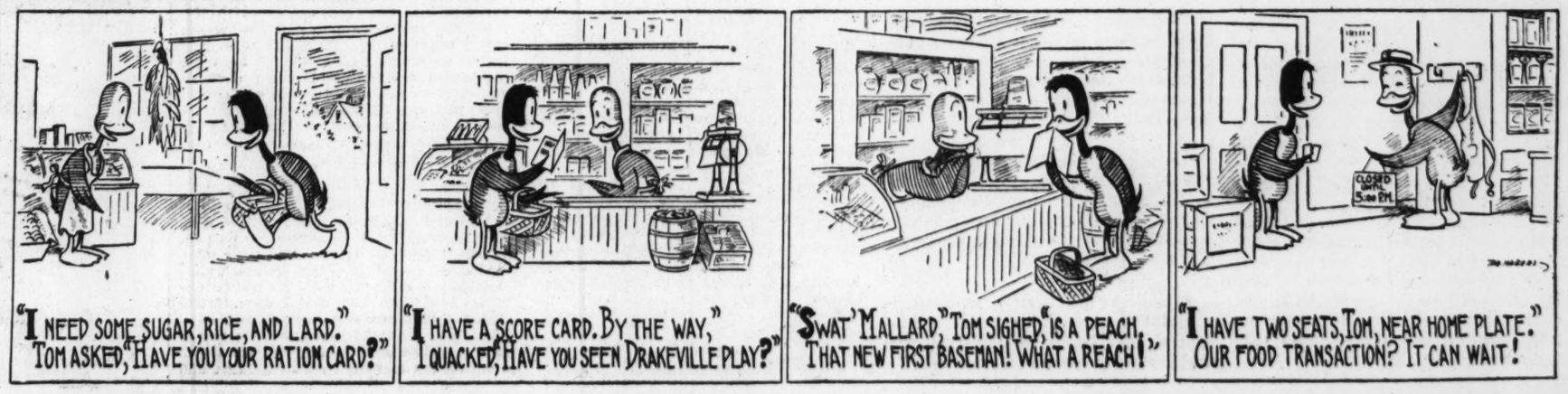
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

By Rodgers

When I realized the folks might have to leave me behind if I didn't get back to the cottage on time, I left that ol' sight-seeing boat in a hurry!
And before you could say, "Jack Robinson," I was on shore again!
And then — did I make tracks!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Out*

By The Hagers


"I NEED SOME SUGAR, RICE, AND LARD." TOM ASKED, "HAVE YOU YOUR RATION CARD?"
"I HAVE A SCORE CARD. BY THE WAY," I QUACKED, "HAVE YOU SEEN DRAKEVILLE PLAY?"
"SWAT' MALLARD," TOM SIGHED, "IS A PEACH. THAT NEW FIRST BASEMAN! WHAT A REACH!"
"I HAVE TWO SEATS, TOM, NEAR HOME PLATE." OUR FOOD TRANSACTION? IT CAN WAIT!
CLOSED UNTIL 5:00 P.M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Laval Again

The best estimates of the effects of Pierre Laval's return to Vichy will be made by those who avoid hasty generalities. Annoyance with Marshal Pétain's defeatism and authoritarianism has caused many Americans to call him a puppet. If a puppet, he has been such a refractory one that the Nazis have, after long struggles to control him, finally put Laval back in Vichy to manage him.

Yet the success of the management is not assured. Pétain's acceptance of Laval is plain evidence of serious concessions to the Nazis, but it is not yet clear that Laval can sell out France. More important than Pétain, more important than Laval, are the French people and their love of liberty and sense of honor. So far the French people have very largely balked Fascism, whether French or German.

It was the people who made the Riom trial a boomerang against both Pétain and Hitler. It was the people's loyalty to France and freedom which caused Hitler to negotiate with Pétain instead of issuing orders. The French people still are to be managed, rather than commanded, although the Nazis hold "persuaders"—food and prisoners of war—which Laval can use.

This time, too, Laval will have not only the support of Berlin, but of Fascist-minded minor officials who have displaced many of the stanch republicans who for months controlled so much of the actual administration of Government even in Vichy. Possibly he will bring back with him the Déats and Doriots and all the horde of Fascists that has infested Paris for two years. Vichy will become more like Nazi-held Paris, but still not Berlin.

Washington's present words to Vichy are called "insulting," and it would be easy to suppose that diplomatic relations will be broken at once. But the State Department has been reluctant to withdraw Admiral Leahy, whose influence may have appeared negligible to Americans but in Berlin and Paris was described as controlling the policy of Vichy. The fact that the Nazis would welcome a break in American-Vichy relations will not justify maintaining them if the alternative offers practical hopes of arousing and supporting French resistance to the Axis.

If Laval is able to push Pétain aside enough to place the Gestapo or Nazi troops in effective control of Unoccupied France and to turn over the French Navy, then Washington must surely decide that more is to be won by opposing Vichy and more actively encouraging the Free French.

The question of the fleet is vital. At the end of February, Vichy promised not to "lend any military aid to one of the belligerents in any place in the theater of operations." Since almost any aid is military aid and the world is now the theater of operations, these terms are strange. But they may have been intended to permit French warships to guard French freighters running to North Africa—freighters which could carry Nazi troops and equipment and which the British would try to stop and examine. That could quickly lead Vichy into open war.

Laval's return looks like a step in that direction. But the final leap will not come until Hitler decides the possible gain is worth the possible cost in increased resistance from the French people or even a revolt in the fleet.

Drunken Driving

The Providence Journal brings out some figures that tell their own story and make their own comment: "Arrests for drunken driving in Rhode Island during the first three months of this year were the largest for any similar period in all the fifteen years for which accurate records are available."

These drivers were involved in fifty-five accidents, thirteen of which resulted in injuries to one or more persons.

Rhode Island and its principal city, Providence, have made notable strides in traffic safety in recent years, handily capturing various awards offered for correctional steps of that sort. Chief of the devices relied upon to reduce traffic injuries and fatalities has been strict enforcement of a 25-mile-an-hour speed limit in the cities and a 40-mile limit in the country.

But the potential hazards from even slow-moving vehicles operated by those under the influence of liquor needs no elaboration—just the arithmetic. That this danger is ascending just at a time when the United States needs most to concentrate its sober energies on the crisis confronting it is another in the long list of commentaries on the vexatious liquor problem.

Ringing Through Two Centuries

Ireland enjoys the acclaim of having set going in the world, among many other things, one of the most popular pieces of music ever written. Dublin, sponsoring the production of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," 200 years ago this month, won for itself a name in the annals of the fine arts that must always redound to its glory.

To account for the consummate success of a German composer, such as Handel, in expressing the hopes of men and women of another tongue, has not proved easy for those making the attempt; yet he did the thing, and his work remains a towering monument of the English-speaking civilization.

A point that has been little, if at all, discussed is the testimony that the Dublin oratorio bears to the religious thinking and feeling of its immediate period—the fifth decade of the eighteenth century. "The Messiah" is more than a fabrication of pleasing sound. It represents a mood of high exaltation, aspiration, and devotion in the community, however large or small, where it may be presented.

But let explanations come and go, the solo airs and the passages harmonized for grand choir hold their own right through modern criticism and through musical revolution. A certain dignity about them inspires dignity in an assemblage that hears them performed. The majesty of the Hallelujah Chorus, that caused a King to stand, continues to start listeners to their feet as if experiencing a triumph.

"Outproduce the Axis"

The emergency conference of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit struck off a commendable slogan the other day when it pledged its membership to help "outproduce the Axis." This is the attitude that is needed in labor today, and in management and in Government.

Testimony is abundant that the productive attitude is being successfully cultivated. It must be pushed to the utmost. The General Motors Corporation summarizes its many contributions to the armament program in a message captioned "Good News from the Production Front." That is the sort of news that is needed to pave the way for better news from the military front.

Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, disclosed last week that American airplanes production now is above 3,300 planes a month and that one company alone is turning out a whole trainload of tanks every day.

To spread this production pace through the many industries whose products are needed, it is vital that no apathy, indifference, or selfishness shall restrain any man from giving the best productive ability that is in him.

Heads of the two major union groups in the United States long since have disavowed any use of slowdown methods or restrictions on production. Any local union leaderships who sponsor or countenance such interferences with maximum output, whatever the supposed reason, do so on their own responsibility and in violation of the commitments of their national organizations. Every local union should certainly want to clear itself of any charge of restriction of production.

Those acquainted with industrial conditions know that a kind of tacit slowdown sometimes takes place even where there is no labor organization. A workman sees the stockpile of materials running low and passes word down the line to "take it easy." Some production executives have recognized that part of the responsibility for avoiding such slackness rests on their planning the work so as to give continuous employment.

But wherever the responsibility or whatever the explanations that might be made, no one, whether employee, employer, or Government official, can afford in self-respect to do less than his very best every minute to help "outproduce the Axis."

A bouquet to those New York electrical workers of Local 475 who gave up special overtime pay for assembling bombsights and asked that their employer turn the money over to Uncle Sam. That's the spirit of '42!

Hearing table-talk explanations of "taxing food out of the market," Junior—who doesn't care for them—wanted to know why it wouldn't be a perfectly wonderful idea to let carrots pay for a few airplanes.

Doubtless the tireless motorist is grateful that he will not be on the road behind that bus-trailer-to-end-all-bus-trailers which carries 141 passengers.

Our Readers Say—

How to "Arm the Conquered People"

I have just finished reading the article "Arm the Conquered Peoples," by Erwin D. Canham. It reminds me of John Steinbeck's "The Moon is Down."

In Steinbeck's book the conquered people of a supposititious country send a request for arms to England via two boys who are planning to escape there by boat. They do not ask for guns. What they want is secret weapons, and they suggest explosives, dynamite to blow up rails, and hand grenades:

> Let the British bombers drop their big bombs on the works, but let them also drop us little bombs to use, to hide, to slip under the rails, under tanks. Then we will be armed, secretly armed. Then the invader will never know which of us is armed. Let the bombers bring us simple weapons. We will know how to use them.

So two British bombers come to that country and gently drop many tiny parachutes containing ten-inch sticks of dynamite. Attached to each is a piece of edible chocolate and a note from the friends of the "unconquered people." It tells them not to try to do large things with the dynamite, but how they can wreck rails, weaken bridges, etc. The people immediately take fresh courage and things begin to happen to make it uncomfortable for the would-be conquerors.

It would seem that this idea is very much in line with what Chéradame would like to accomplish and I believe Mr. Steinbeck's novel may popularize active resistance.

Boston — RUTH C. EISEMAN

Army Airplane Accidents

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our Government is spending huge sums of money in preparing fields and schools offering young men the best pilot training course in the world. Many of the finest youths have patriotically responded to this call. They are willing to make any sacrifice fighting for the ideals this country embodies.

But they should not be killed in airplane disasters caused by mechanical deficiencies in their craft.

Almost invariably the reader notes that these crashes are caused by engine failure. Even yet, we do not have the aircraft themselves rolling off the assembly lines in sufficient number to allow sheer carelessness to account for their loss.

Generally these accidents happen to men who are already commissioned military pilots and are extremely valuable. They cannot be replaced in less than a year nor at a cost of less than $10,000.

Aside from the value of the men and machines, one pilot killed injures our morale, for these men all have friends, messmates, flying buddies, and those at home.

Either carelessness or possible sabotage should be cracked down on. An engine kept in good repair will not fail its pilot at a crucial moment.

I for one will not feel fully confident of our Air Corps until I hear that the Army has taken efficient steps to spike the causes of this needless loss. F. T. P.

Boston

"Wartime Creed"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The students of Morningside College in Sioux City were asked to write a war time creed, and the following won first place.

It seems to me fine enough to go farther. It was written by Steve De Vries:

WARTIME CREED

I believe in the complete and definite protection and preservation of liberty, freedom and democracy.

I believe that, through the expression of spirituality, after this war there shall be a true and everlasting peace.

I believe that because "we gotta," we might as well do it as swiftly and completely as possible. The sooner the victory, the more definite the victory for Truth.

I believe that thinking right is essential to doing right.

I believe that it is the duty of every student to get his studies as well as possible. Schooled minds are at a premium both during and after periods of barbarism.

I believe in the one God, who knows nothing but victory for the cause that is right.

I believe in the wholehearted, undivided co-operation and faith in our wartime leaders. Dissension and distrust are exactly what the enemy wants.

I believe that what this country stands for and expresses is worth fighting for until the last man is gone!

I believe it is the quiet courage of the multitudes of people that makes a nation great and victorious.

I believe that we must stand firm, be of good courage and agree with Socrates when he said, "To the good man no evil thing can happen." GRACE E. MASON

Sioux City, Iowa

Needed: A New Type of Life Belt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two men, Robert Tapscott and Roy Willert Widdicombe, drifted for seventy days in an open boat until cast ashore on the beach of Eleuthera in the Bahamas. They were found by the natives and removed to a hospital where they remained for several months. The saga of these two men who fought to live is unparalleled in human history. More recently, three aviators reached Hawaii after many days afloat in a rubber boat.

Is it not possible for some inventive genius to devise a canvas belt with sizable pockets for concentrated food? In addition, a small condenser could be used to convert sea water for drinking. Ships at sea use sea water for the boilers—clarified, of course—and the principle could be adapted for lifeboats. It would seem that victims of torpedoed vessels never have time necessary for taking food and water to sustain life while drifting helplessly on the ocean. I wish you would give this item some space as someone, somewhere, may have the answer in a new type of life belt. HOWARD J. BUTLER

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Role for a Frenchman

First View of the Faroes

Sullen mists clamped down upon us as we approached the Faroes, those legendary island outposts of the Norsemen. Rolling in a swell left by high winds of the previous night our small ship groped its way uncomfortably through the moist and almost uniform grayness of sea and air. It was almost as if the ocean, resentful at our approach, had called its fogs to guard this distant northern land from the voyager, denying us entrance to the harbor that we sought, challenging us to dare the dangers it had summoned to its aid.

Here and there great towers of rock, some of them rather gigantic boulders than islands, would loom darkly out of the all-enveloping mist. One lone pinnacle, fully 200 feet high, we avoided only by emergency use of full rudder and the urgent thrusting of one screw astern. The sides of this rock were so sheer that we came to no harm although we passed, heeling, within a few hundred feet of it.

Minutes grew to hours as we felt our way towards the main islands and the harbor we had chosen. Then, through the fogs, the dim outline of a strange coast took shape and minute by minute grew more clear, until we sailed close up to find before us the land we sought, a range of mountains whose foothills are mostly under water and whose lower slopes stretch away upon the bottom of the ocean—the Faroes.

* * *

Slowly we sailed through a mountain pass into calm waters beyond. The mists began to lift. The elements, as if acknowledging defeat, opened out the evening sky to grant us light, revealing the closely-guarded secrets of these strange northern islands. Strange indeed. Inhospitable. Dark. Forbidding. All the adjectives familiar to the travelogue here held the clear ring of truth. Could anyone really live here? Was this really home to thousands of ordinary folk? It seemed almost unbelievable. On either hand there towered above us jagged rock cliffs, steep, treeless, snowcapped, desolate. Around us there was silence, broken only by the sound of our own vessel cleaving through the dark unruffled waters.

We sailed towards a wilderness of fjords. And then, above a rocky crag at the entrance to one fjord, there appeared a house. At first we could see it but dimly for it was very small against the mountain that sheltered it, but as we came closer we began to pick out seemingly incongruous details about this house, for us the first house of the Faroes. It came almost as a shock to find that the house did not fit into the picture.

It was not a desolate house. It was not a forbidding house. It was not a dark house. Although it was lone, it somehow looked far from lonely. It was a nice house, a cheerful house, unpretentious, gaily colored, with white walls and green shuttered windows. It was set in a small and orderly green garden surrounded by brown palings.

We steamed on up the fjord and other houses came into view, low down almost at the water's edge. Each was set apart, not only by distance, but also by distinctive coloring. Here was a gray-blue house with white shutters, there a russet colored cottage, there a house of brown and green. They looked small and gay, but very fragile against the immense background of harsh rock and snow.

Skirting the water along the strange sea valley ran a narrow grass-girt road. The houses were set on either side of the road, hugging it closely. Above them boulders and outcrops of rock thrust out of the thin green turf, growing more numerous and more solid as height increased, until soon the grass gave up the unequal struggle and the rock ran steeply on to the snows.

* * *

We steamed alongside this road until it led us to a village. Here our ship's arrival was greeted with considerable interest. A crowd gathered on the small stone quay that abutted a gabled village inn and whitewashed village store. Mingling with the villagers were some khaki-clad soldiers, for the Faroes form a democratic outpost nowadays. From a shed behind the store came village girls who had been packing fish brought in from the sea that day by their brothers and fathers and husbands. An ancient bus, colored a vivid red, chugged down "Main Street" to stop with a jerk outside the inn and there disgorge some more enthusiastic spectators, mostly village women who had been shopping, as women will, in some other village. Only the sheep feeding on the steep meadows that flanked the village seemed to remain disinterested.

Before you even went ashore you knew that this was a friendly place. And so it was. Perhaps this is the secret of the Faroes. The pleasant people of these islands, with their cheerful little houses that cling so tenaciously to the thin green line at the base of the mountains, have put to practical use the discovery that the materials for building home and homeyness are not so much around them as within them.

Everything about that fjord seemed peaceful and cheerful. It seemed becoming that as darkness came to the Faroes the sun should take its leave with gracious majesty, tinging the deepening shadows of the fjord with gold and warming the snows with the touch of evening. Could anyone have imagined this land to be forbidding? Could anyone have called it inhospitable? Could one have thought that snow and rocks meant desolation? JOHN ALLAN MAY

Mirror of World Opinion

An Eminent Precedent

Japanese spies, who attempted to pass the American lines on Bataan peninsula, either in American or Filipino uniforms or otherwise, had to run the gantlet of a language test. The Japanese have difficulty with the letter "l," usually making it into an "r." So the Americans pick a password with a lot of "l's" like "lollapalooza."

There is eminent precedent for such a test in the book of Judges. After the defeat of the Ephraimites by the men of Gilead under Jephthah, the victors held the passages of the river Jordan and when a fleeing Ephraimite would deny his identity the chronicler describes the procedure as follows:

> Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Wide Horizon

The Last Straw at Vichy

By Egon Kaskeline

French Journalist Now in America

The announcement of Marshal Pétain's new Cabinet shuffle which has brought former Premier Pierre Laval back into the Government as second in authority comes as a surprise to the American people.

Some weeks ago the State Department announced an improvement in the relations between Vichy and the United States; it stated moreover that the Pétain Government had given satisfactory assurances regarding its relations with the Axis Powers. Washington further released a statement to the effect that some foodstuffs and raw materials would again be sent to North Africa and possibly to Unoccupied France. And yet, relations between Vichy and the United States continued on a day-to-day basis.

Laval's entry into the Pétain Government can have but one explanation: Pétain is at last prepared to burn his bridges; he says farewell to the democratic Powers and links France's fate inevitably to the Axis cause. Laval's mentality and the aims he is trying to further are only too well known. He is the most determined as well as the shrewdest ally the Germans have in France.

When Pétain and some of his close advisers, among them members of the French General Staff, believed Laval to be prepared to surrender the last shreds of France's independence to the Nazis, Laval was ousted. At that time the Marshal felt that Vichy could play both ends, and obtain concessions from all the belligerents.

* * *

Vichy's Cabinet shake-up seems to be the result of a German ultimatum. Swiss sources have spoken of a German ultimatum, and have given Thursday, April 16, as a deadline. Berlin, according to this information, has demanded an unlimited recruitment of French labor for the German industrial effort, changes in Vichy's foreign policy and closest collaboration with Germany. Laval's appointment to the office of Vice-Premier and possibly Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior clearly indicates that Berlin will receive full satisfaction on all points.

There can be no doubt that the French naval forces are one of the main objects under discussion. Even now one hesitates to believe that Vichy will simply hand over its fleet. This crucial question will be solved in a more clandestine manner. The French fleet may be used to protect General Rommel's supply lines, which will make a clash with the British naval forces in the Mediterranean almost inevitable. Laval will attempt not merely to bring the French fleet into line with the Axis but will also work toward active military collaboration with the Axis forces. To attain his aim, it is necessary to stage a British attack.

Pétain may not have given in light-heartedly. His personal dislike of Laval is well known; like most Frenchmen he despises this sinister protagonist of Fascism in France. But Pétain has time and again proved himself to be a defeatist. On innumerable occasions he has submitted to German threats. When he allowed General Weygand to be ousted and permitted the Nazis to occupy key positions in French North Africa, final surrender had been made almost unavoidable. Now France's fate has slipped out of his hands. Today, Pétain lends his prestige to cover his country's surrender to slavery.

* * *

It should be noted that Laval may have been appointed not only Vice-Premier but possibly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior as well. The Germans know only too well that active collaboration must go hand in hand with total suppression of any attempts at resistance by the French people.

Will Laval succeed in bringing Fascism to France? Will he succeed in pushing his unhappy country into an all-out effort on the side of Germany? Through ruthless persecution of all his enemies, he will undoubtedly obtain some material concessions from the Germans. Food may be sent to starving France, some of the prisoners may return from German camps. Laval may even be able to conclude a peace treaty between Germany and a Fascist France. And yet, if Laval sold out the last remnants of France's power, including the fleet and the colonies, his regime could not prosper. It will be both unstable and quite probably short-lived.

The wrath of the French people will rise against it. Petain's personal prestige was the sole link that still bound many Frenchmen to the Vichy Government. In appointing Laval to the office of Vice-Premier, Pétain has flouted public opinion. France may now enter the state of latent civil war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.